CALIFORNIA
OIL WORLD
and Petroleum Industry

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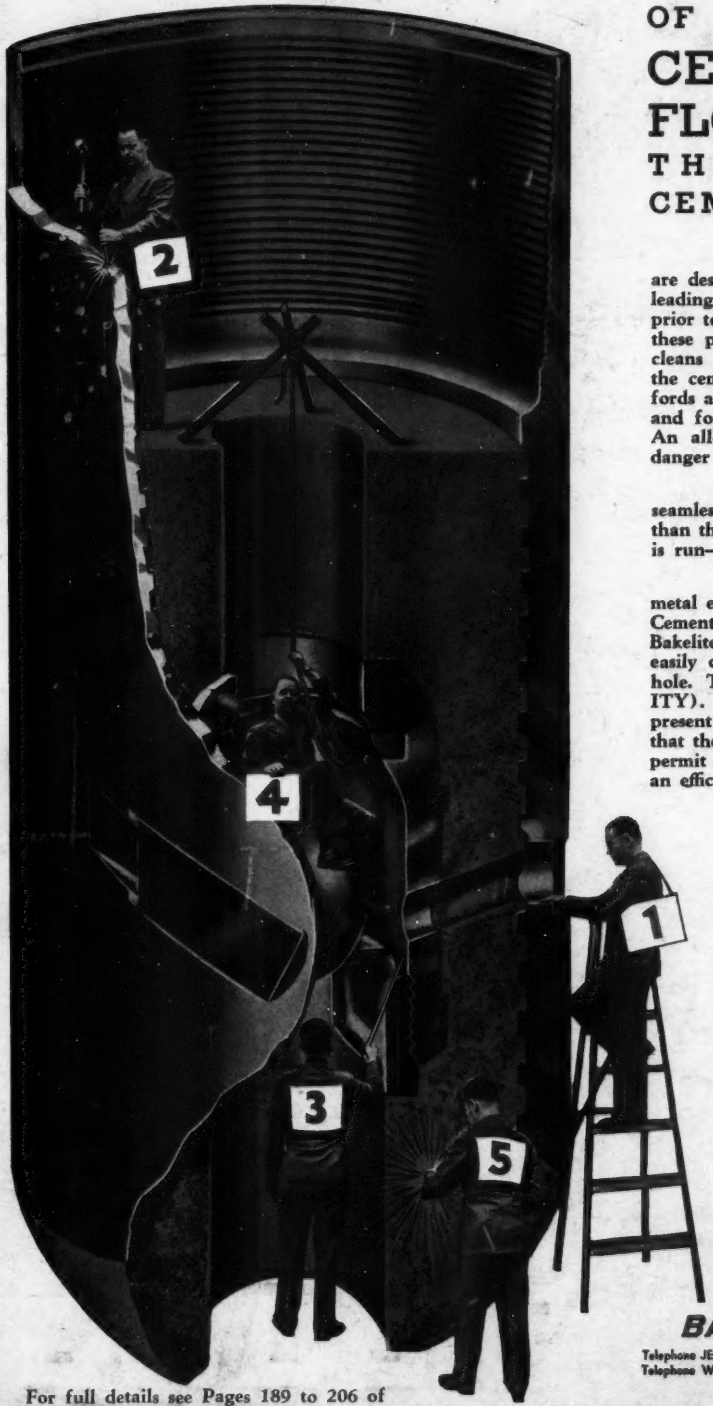
the INSIDE STORY

OF WHY THE BAKER CEMENT WHIRLER FLOAT SHOE AFFORDS THE ULTIMATE IN CEMENTING EFFICIENCY



1 Baker Cement Whirler Float Shoes are designed with a number of these baffled side ports leading out from the valve chamber. When circulating, prior to cementing, the fluid is directed outward through these ports and upward with a whirling motion which cleans the formation and insures a better bond with the cement. When cementing, this whirling action affords a uniform distribution of cement around the shoe and for a greater distance up and around the casing. An all-around better cement job results with far less danger of channeling.

2 See the strong construction of the seamless steel casing shoe. The entire unit is stronger than the collapsing strength of the casing upon which it is run—safe for strings of any length.

3 Valve Cage made of Bakelite. (No metal ever is used in the internal construction of Baker Cement Floating Units—only a minimum amount of Bakelite and Baker-Formula Concrete, both of which are easily drilled out, drilled up and circulated out of the hole. This provides the important BAKER DRILLABILITY). Note how the valve assembly is set on end to present a minimum amount of Bakelite to the bit. Also that the passage through the valve chamber is ample to permit unrestricted circulation yet small enough to retain an efficient wash-down action.

4 Buoyant Bakelite ball which floats in the rotary mud or cement slurry and instantly double-seals against rubber (backed by Bakelite) at the slightest reversal of pressure. HERE IS VALVE EFFICIENCY AT ITS BEST!

5 Baker Formula Red Concrete—amply strong, yet easily drilled up and circulated away.

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DRILLABILITY

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CALIFORNIA
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and Petroleum Industry

THE WORLD'S OLDEST OIL TRADE PUBLICATION

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CALIFORNIA
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Prices And Labor

Two things occupy the minds of the California oil industry personnel to the practical exclusion of everything else, at the present time. One of them is the price of crude oil, and the other is the question of labor relations.

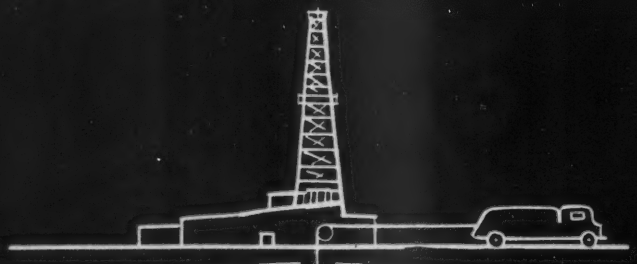
On the first count, there is considerable doubt that there will be an increase in price until the statistical justification for it more nearly approaches the ideal than at the present, in spite of the recognized need for greater revenue on the part of the oil industry to compensate for the increased costs of doing business.

In connection with a raise in the price of crude, the current attempt of the independent service station operators to control prices of gasoline under powers of the California Fair Trade Act is of interest. It is generally conceded that a raise in the price of crude is conditioned upon a raise in the price of gasoline, and if independent service station operators show that they can keep their more erratic brothers in line, so that a gasoline price raise is possible, it may make it easier for the production division of the industry to get more money for its product.

On the subject of labor relations, the active interest that was manifested at the recent labor relations conference, mention of which is made on another page of this issue, is evidence enough that the oil industry employers are anxious to do everything in their power to keep industrial peace.

That the industry is, in general, decidedly considerate of its employees is a well-known fact. There is good reason to hope that the industry's reputation of fair dealing with its employees will bear fruit in the present unsettled conditions of labor all over the country.

HITTING A 3-FOOT BULLSEYE AT 2 MILES (UNDERGROUND)



If an expert rifleman could see such a tiny target at such a long distance he would, for varied reasons, find it extremely difficult to score a bullseye. Think, then, how much more difficult it is to accurately perforate a 3-foot section of casing in oil sands 10,000 feet below the derrick floor. Yet this is what Lane-Wells Gun Perforating crews are doing every day. They are doing it because the experience of Lane-Wells engineers, the design of Lane-Wells equipment is so complete, so thorough as to practically eliminate possibility of error.

Remember that gun perforating for possible producing oil sands before abandoning wells is only one of the many successful applications for Lane-Wells Gun Perforators. Blank liners may be cemented in new wells and then gun perforated selectively. For efficient cement "squeeze" jobs, to test for water shutoff, to make better channels for acid treatment, to complete for low gas-oil ratio, gun perforate with Lane-Wells equipment. Lane-Wells engineers developed the gun perforator and the fool-proof method for handling it. Lane-Wells service crews have successfully perforated nearly 7,000 wells for 1,000 satisfied customers. There must be a reason for such successful operation.

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SHELL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

By Douglas G. McPhee

Chapter III—Maturity, 1923-1937

Mitchum, Tully and Company, California investment dealers, cooperating with the California Oil World, are making possible this series of articles telling of the origin, growth and development of the companies making up the California oil industry of today. This article completes the series on the Shell Company of California, and will be followed by a similar series on the General Petroleum Corporation of California.

To the offices of the Shell Company in San Francisco, one dripping grey January morning in 1923, came a brisk young man. There was spring in his step—the spring of youth and confidence. His bearing was alert, and he seemed eager to be on the job. Small wonder if he was, for on this particular day he was to assume new duties and a new position with the now full-grown Shell Company in California. His name was George Legh-Jones; he had just been appointed president of Shell's California organization.

When Bill Graham, 22 years before, had made the deal with Balfour-Guthrie and Co. that culminated in the formation of California Oilfields, Ltd., George Legh-Jones had been a London schoolboy of twelve. There was no reason for the 12-year-old boy to be especially interested in what was taking place in San Francisco offices and on the dry hills of the San Joaquin Valley.

But as young Legh-Jones grew to maturity, a corresponding development was taking place in the oil industry of California and in the newly formed California Oilfields, Ltd.

How that organization stepped into a position of leadership among the oil producing companies of the West, and how the internationally famous Shell Group made its advent upon the American scene in 1913, has already been told. In that year Shell purchased the sturdy "Limited" as the foundation for its American operations, and J. C. van Eck, capable Dutch newcomer to California, began a vital chapter in his company's and his industry's history.

The Coming of Legh-Jones

Legh-Jones, like van Eck before him, had been started in the oil business by the Shell organization. From the first, it had been a traditional Shell policy to pick their bright young men with care and start them at an early age. Hence the company's senior executives are ever on the lookout for youthful timber that shows more than usual promise. Legh-Jones had been selected on such a basis. From the very beginning he had shown exceptional ability, and he felt, as did his superiors, that he was made and marked for oil. In a relatively short time he had acquired a knowledge of Shell that many a man could not have absorbed in the better part of a lifetime. A sufficient measure of his progress is the fact that he became president of Shell in California at the age of thirty-four.

Among the abilities of George Legh-Jones was a remarkable capacity for hard work. From the time he joined Shell until he became president of the California company he drove himself relentlessly—a man with a purpose. Hours meant nothing to him; it was usual rather than unusual for him to spend fourteen hours a day at his desk. To match his energy and his appetite for work, he had an active and brilliant mind.

The last year in California of Legh-Jones' predecessor, van Eck, had been a momentous one for the company. Signal Hill, the field that Shell had discovered in 1921, swelled the company's production prodigiously; in 1922, Shell wells in California produced more than 12 million barrels of oil. That year the Signal Hill production crew completed 43 new wells, which yielded an average of 29,000 barrels a day. Ventura, too, had really come into its own; that field was at last repaying the company for patient and costly development work which in 1917 had seemed destined to prove a complete disappointment.

When Shell-Union was formed, the California company for the first time extended its marketing activities south of the Tehachapi. In the merger, the sales business of the Puente Oil Company of Los Angeles had been taken over, adding the final link to Shell's Pacific Coast marketing system. To Legh-Jones, J. C. van Eck turned over a complete and well-rounded company, standing on the brink of gigantic expansion. He had brought his company a long way forward and as he moved upward to his new post as vice-president and subsequently president of the Shell Union Corporation, he could look with satisfaction on the results of a decade with Shell on the Pacific Coast.

Shell in the Twenties

Legh-Jones' first year as president was one of intense activity. To serve its new southern California market and to refine the fast-flowing crude oil from its Ventura and Signal Hill wells, the company constructed a 40,000-barrel refinery at Wilmington. The new plant was modern in every respect, typical of the Shell properties in California. That year, too, the small Coalinga refinery was

G. Legh-Jones

modernized and its capacity increased. A review of the company's position as it entered 1924 shows clearly how far the company had progressed and how well it had kept pace with increased production.

In the preceding twelvemonth, 358 Shell-owned wells had produced more than 25,000,000 barrels of crude and, in line with the current curtailment program of the major oil producers, the company had shut in 325 of its wells. With the building of the Wilmington refinery, pipe lines were run from Signal Hill to the new plant. The daily refining capacity had been increased from 47,000 to 89,000 barrels during that year. New service stations were opened through the extensive Pacific Coast territory and 420 yellow and red company-owned stations served millions of Western motorists. The number of bulk plants had been doubled, and Shell had distribution and sales headquarters in 132 communities. Into the tanks of California, Oregon and Washington motorists were pumped more than 115 million gallons of Shell gasoline.

Thus the company that had quickly slipped into the competitive American market ten years before had reached its maturity. The years that followed were to see aggressive Shell Oil Company of California climb to an even higher place among the West's great marketers.

Under the dynamic leadership of G. Legh-Jones, Shell strode forward with the same boldness. Its production department operated in practically every major field in California. In 1924, the company developed valuable acreage in the newly-proven Dominguez and Torrance fields; a year later, when deeper sands were discovered in Ventura, production reached prolific proportions in this area. In 1926, Shell geologists discovered the Mt. Poso field and added still another important producing property. The year 1929 saw Shell production reach its peak when 600 producing wells poured out nearly 28,000,000 barrels of crude. Large as this figure may seem, it would have been still greater had not Shell continued to cooperate with the other majors in the curtailment program devised for the stabilization of the industry, for in 1929 Shell had 550 shut-in wells.

As production increased, refining capacity was stepped up. In 1926, eight Dubbs cracking units were added at Wilmington and the Dominguez refinery was built shortly thereafter to serve as an adjunct to the cracking facilities of the Wilmington plant. By 1929, just 14 years after the completion of Shell's first American refinery, its total distilling and refining capacities in four California plants stood at 162,000 barrels a day.

Meanwhile, its research department was not lagging behind. New methods of distillation were evolved by the company's engineers. Shell products, already noteworthy for their quality, were still further improved; additional items were added to the list. By 1929, Shell on the Pacific Slope offered the public more than 80 products developed and manufactured at its California refineries.

As the number of products was increased, the marketing and sales division expanded its operation. In 1929, approximately 350 million gallons of Shell gasoline were sold in the West. The company operated nearly 400 bulk plants. Its products were sold extensively in the Hawaiian Islands, the Antipodes, and the Orient. The company had shown phenomenal growth in these seven years from 1923 to 1930; production had more than doubled; refinery capacity had increased approximately 400 per cent; domestic gasoline sales were almost six times as great as they had been at the end of 1922. Profits were more than satisfactory and Shell Union stockholders had shared generously in the company's prosperity.

Legh-Jones was now past forty and a well-known figure in the California oil world—recognized for his accomplishments as an executive and astute business leader. The terrific pace he had set had been followed by the Shell personnel as a whole and to him and to his associates went the credit for a job well done.

Into Depression—and Out

Shell of California, as it entered the depression years, stood upon firm ground. The foundations that Bill Graham had laid just after the turn of the century had been tested by time. Upon them, J. C. van Eck had built a sturdy structure and Legh-Jones had added the finishing touches. Each of these three men had played his part in an industrial evolution which in 27 years had turned a few thousand acres of unproven oil land into a potent and successful business enterprise.

Then, upon Shell, as upon almost all other companies in the world, rained the blows of the depression. Dividends on the common stock of Shell Union Corporation were discontinued at the end of 1930 and late in 1931 the $5.50 per annum dividend on the preferred stock was deferred.

Meantime, Shell pared expenses, sought new markets and developed new products. The company turned its attention to aviation; at Martinez the research department worked diligently toward the development of a 100-octane fuel that could

These three are typical of Shell's California refineries. From top to bottom, they are: Dominguez refinery; Wilmington refinery; Martinez refinery. The first two pictures were taken by Fairchild Aerial Surveys.

be sold commercially. During these years of reduced gasoline consumption, more and more of the company's wells had been shut in until by 1933 Shell's capped wells outnumbered its producing wells by 150.

By early 1934 Shell on the Pacific Coast was freeing itself from the grip of the depression. Legh-Jones was called to London and in August, 1934, Shell had a new president—S. Belither, who still holds that office. He had served Shell during his entire business life and knows Shell people intimately, not alone in America but in all parts of the world.

Belither had been an official of Shell Union in New York where he had kept an interested eye on the western organization. His selection as vice-president of Shell on the west coast in 1933 was therefore a welcome assignment. Chosen president a year later, he solicited the co-operation of his colleagues and with them he mapped Shell's course for the future. He knows the story of petroleum and the fascinating part that Shell has played in it. Geologists, drillers, refinery workers and service station attendants feel at home when talking with him. The esteem that Belither has won from the thousands of employees who work for him and with him under the Shell banner has played an important part in his success.

Shell Under Belither

Belither is a man who enjoys his job, and works at it with all his might. The progress that Shell has made since he became its leader in August, 1934, is apparent in the company's achievements.

The Shell Oil Company was an important factor in making it possible for the Shell Union Oil Corporation to resume its regular dividend payments in 1936 and to make up arrearages on its preferred stock

S. Belither

through the payment of a cash dividend of $26.125 per share.

The marketing department was completely reorganized and large new divisional headquarters were established in seven additional cities. In 1936 the company reached its sales peak when Western motorists bought more than 400 million gallons of Shell gasoline. Today, more than 6800 service stations and 550 bulk plants serve Shell customers in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands.

The exploration and production department, too, has made a notable record. In 1936, Shell geologists again achieved what many experienced oil men had scouted as an impossibility. In bringing in the now famous Ten Section field, they proved that oil was to be found on the floor of the San Joaquin Valley. After persistent and patient efforts, these production men made what many observers regard as the most important oil discovery of the last decade; they also added important proven lands to their company's holdings now totaling more than 150,000 acres. Shell's 813 wells produced more than 24,500,000 barrels in 1936, and the company is this year again approaching its 1929 peak production.

To accommodate the increasing flow of oil from the San Joaquin, the Shell Oil Company last year completed a new $5,000,000 pipe line from Bakersfield to the Martinez refinery. Pipe line engineers established a world's record for industrial construction of this kind by completing the 309-mile line in exactly 90 days.

Meanwhile, the development and manufacturing departments have played their part in the ever-increasing importance of Shell in California. They have developed new products and new processes and in late 1934 made a distinct contribution to aviation through the marketing, for the first time on a commercial scale, of 100-octane aviation gasoline.

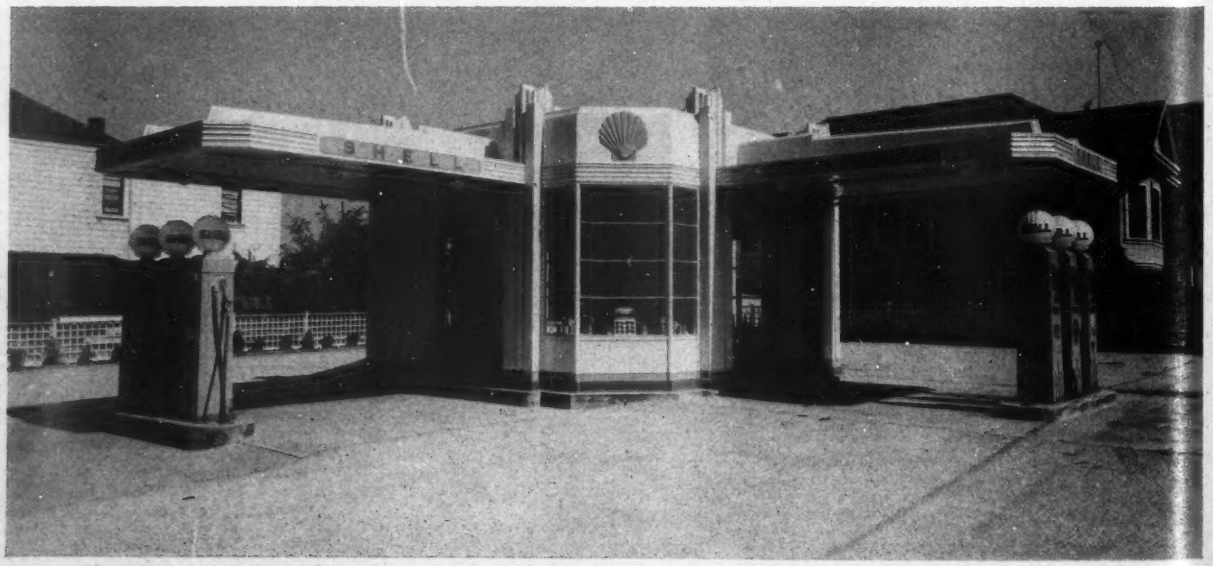
These few examples of what has been done during the brief but eventful years since Belither took the presidency could be multiplied if the limitations of space would permit it; they are, however, sufficient to indicate how much his leadership has meant to Shell in California and how far the company has come since 1934. Belither, with his keen appreciation and friendship for the men surrounding him, tells you that they, and not he, are responsible for this notable progress. It is true that they have played their important parts; together staff and line, they have done a job.

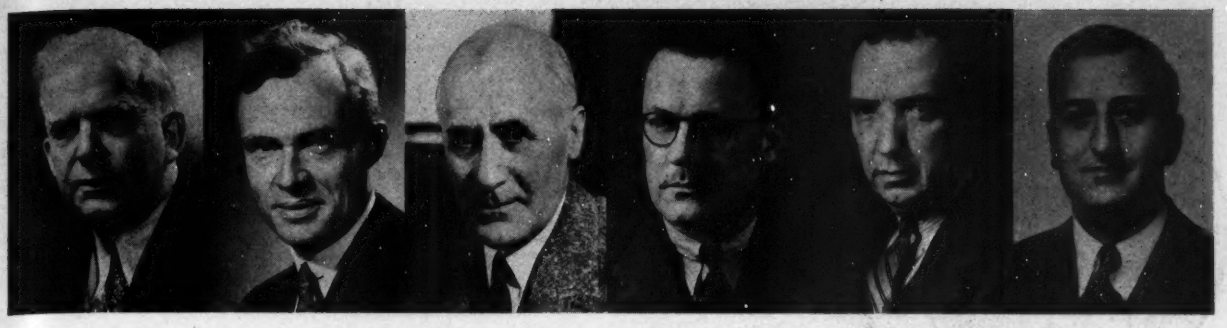
Shell and Its Men

From the days of Bill Graham and the Limited, Shell has been more-than-average proud of its employees. In all these years, there have been no strikes and no labor disturbances—a remarkable record for a company that today employs nearly 10,000 people.

One reason for this record may be the fact that any Shell employee may see, at the company's own di-

A typical modern service station selling Shell products.





Rising from humble positions with the company, these men have become the operating heads of Shell of California today. They are, from left to right: J. U. Stair, vice-president in charge of production; Dr. E. F. Davis, vice-president in charge of the geological department; David Heggie, vice-president and treasurer; W. P. Durkee, vice-president in charge of marketing; G. H. van Senden, vice-president in charge of manufacturing; A. R. Bradley, secretary.

rectors' table, men who began their service for Shell in the most humble capacities. In this there is evidence that any Shell worker may aspire to any post in the company; there is also assurance that the employees are represented in the management by officials who know from their own experience the problems and viewpoint of the men in the ranks.

Thumb-nail sketches of the present directors of the company give just a hint of the interesting personalities, warm and human and individual, who direct the affairs of the company; these men are old in service, but they began just as many a Shell youngster is beginning today—at the bottom.

J. U. Stair, vice-president in charge of the production department, began in the oil business as a $50-a-month clerk in an oil office in Santa Maria. Interested principally in the producing end of the industry, he soon landed a job in the fields as a well-puller. From that position he stepped into a job as a gauger, and later became assistant production manager, field superintendent and general production manager. On March 16, 1931, after 27 years in petroleum, he became vice-president.

Dr. E. F. Davis, vice-president in charge of the geological department, finished college as a geology major and joined the Shell Oil Company in 1919. Under his direction the company has made important oil discoveries; to his patience and perseverance the company credits much of its success in achieving a dominant position in production. He has been chief of his department since 1922 and was named a vice-president in 1929.

David Heggie, vice-president and treasurer, went down to Oilfields in the Coalinga field in 1909. His duties were manifold and his title was assistant office manager of the California Oilfields, Ltd. He became office manager in 1911 and two years later was moved to Martinez as office manager and administrative executive of the new refinery. In 1918 he was appointed assistant treasurer in the San Francisco office and on August 1, 1933, after 24 years of intimate association with Shell in California and its predecessor company, he was named vice-president and treasurer.

W. P. Durkee, vice-president in charge of marketing, began as a laborer in the California oil fields. He worked up through the various branches of production, turning his attention to sales only after a thorough grounding in the extraction of oil. After three years with Shell Service, Inc., he was made, in 1932, a vice-president of that subsidiary. Shortly afterward he became Los Angeles division manager and in 1933 was transferred to the Shell Union Corporation in New York as a vice-president. He returned to California as a vice-president on January 1, 1935.

G. H. van Senden, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, joined Shell during the early days at Martinez. His first job was that of refinery superintendent and he was proud of his job and his immaculate plant. He became manager of the manufacturing department in 1928. Since 1930, van Senden has served as vice-president for both Shell-Union and Shell Oil, his present affiliation being with the latter company.

A. R. Bradley, secretary, after receiving his legal degree and spending a few years in private practice, joined the Shell Oil Company's tax claims department in 1920. Later that year he became manager of the land and leasing department and in 1923 became attorney for the land department. Three years later he became assistant secretary of his company and in 1930 he was named secretary.

Shell's Record

An oil reporter in 1913 complained about Shell's excessive modesty and reticence. These qualities have been characteristic of the company through the years; they still are.

The record, however, is there. It is written in steel derricks, in spreading tank farms, in complex refineries, in busy attendants serving customers in hundreds of western cities. It is written in a spire on San Francisco's skyline; in smiling men who wear the company's emblem throughout the West.

But whether it is written in words, or steel, or the loyalties of men, it is a record which no man in Shell —in fact, no man of the oil industry —can read without swelling pride and sincere admiration.

Field Development

San Joaquin Valley

Reserve To Test Sand At 4570 In Tejon Well

A production test will be made shortly of 30 ft. of sand encountered in the Reserve Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 4 at Grapevine. Drilled to a total depth of 4570 ft., the top of the Reserve zone was cored at 4541 ft., somewhat lower than it was found in other wells drilled here by the company. Cores showed that the zone consists almost entirely of sand, very little shale being present. The sand itself is apparently well saturated and gives a fair cut and odor. Drilling was stopped without coring through the sand body, and casing set for the production test. This well is located 660 ft. north of No. 2, in sec. 33, 11-19.

The Buffalo Oil Co. test, nearly a mile to the southeast of the Reserve's tests, which has been standing idle for some weeks after drilling into gray sand at 4775 ft., has been taken over by Wilshire Oil Co., and is being rigged up for a deep test of the area. The Ohio Oil Co. T.I.T. No. D-1, located approximately two miles to the north of the Reserve area, is being drilled and cored ahead below 8700 ft. with no showings reported at that depth. The well drilled for Reserve Oil & Gas under agreement by Hall-Baker, in the Tejon area to the east in sec. 2, 10-19, has been abandoned. The hole was drilled to 2685 ft. in poor oil sand and gray sand.

Cantua Creek Well Quit; Second Test Probable

After attempts to shut off water in the Western Gulf Oil Co.'s S. P. Land No. 3 in sec. 3, 17-15, in the Cantua Creek area in Fresno county, met with failure, the hole was abandoned, and it is probable that another test will be drilled. Originally drilled to more than 8500 ft. for a test of the Eocene, the well was plugged back and the casing perforated to try for production in the Temblor from 6450 to 6500 ft. Swabbing and bailing demonstrated the well to be capable of making more than 300 bbls. of 35 gravity oil per day, with a like amount of salt water. Cementing jobs did not shut off the water and final tests showed it to be increasing.

Second Eastmont Well Nearing Productive Stage

The second well of Eastmont Oil Co. to be drilled in the newly discovered East Round Mountain area is in the oil sand and should be on production soon. Total depth of the hole is 1880 ft., with casing cemented at 1840 ft. The second location is apparently a little higher structurally than No. 1, one location to the south. This well continues to pump 270 bbls. of 16 gravity oil per day, and is cutting about 16% of water and emulsion. Shell Oil Co. is drilling Olcese Estate No. 1, offsetting the discovery well to the south.

Casing Cemented In Seaboard Wasco Well

Casing has been cemented on bottom at 9159 ft. in Seaboard Oil Co. Seaboard-Continental C-1, located in sec. 26, 27-24, near Wasco. The formation on bottom is "poker chip" shale, which shows some dark oil cuts. There have also been some evidences of gas and oil on the ditch, and the belief is that the hole is nearing the Continental sand, such as was found in the now idle well of Continental Oil Co. located about four miles to the northeast. The present hole is in good mechanical shape and developments are being watched with a great deal of interest.

Shell Drilling Wildcat South, West Of Greeley

Shell Oil Co. is preparing to drill a wildcat test approximately three miles to the south and east of Fruitvale in sec. 31, 29-27. To be known as K.C.L. A-36, it is a test of a geophysical high roughly two miles south and five miles west of Greeley.

Superior Plans Second Crome Community Test

Superior Oil Co. will drill a second test on the Crome Community lease in the McGunden area northwest of Edison, about five miles east of Bakersfield. Showings encountered in the No. 1 well, recently abandoned, were considered interesting enough to justify another try.

Water Trouble Causes S. O. Greeley Suspension

At Greeley, Standard Oil Co. has apparently failed to solve the water problem in K.C.L. 11-2, and the hole has been plugged back into the casing and operations suspended. Several attempts were made to obtain some sort of production by plugging at different levels, but the hole continued to show mostly water. The well, which is located only about 1000 ft. to the southeast of the discovery well, was drilled to a total depth of 8339 ft. and casing is set at 7725 ft.

K.C.L. 12-1, one mile to the south of the discovery, did not develop commercial production when put on a production test by gas injection, and is being deepened. On a five-day flow test the well averaged about 100 bbls. of 35 gravity oil per day from a depth of 7886 ft. It is interesting to note that the cut shown during the test was only 1%. It seems evident that the trouble here is lack of productive zone from which to draw, the main body of sand as found in the other wells not being present in this hole, at least at this depth. It is understood that the test just concluded was made in thin streaks of oil sand having an aggregate thickness of only about 24 ft.

K.C.L. 11-5, located about 1000 ft. to the west of No. 1, has reached the interesting stage, and should be in the oil sand soon. It is below 7700 ft. in depth. K.C.L. 11-4, south of No. 11-3, the field's second producer, is drilling below 4000 ft., and rig is up for 11-6 to the north of No. 3, which is now flowing 390 bbls. of 59.1 gravity oil with 5,240,000 cu. ft. of gas through one 20/64-inch orifice.

Trico Oil & Gas Co. Abandons Tulare Well

The latest test of Trico Oil & Gas Co. in Tulare county between Tipton and Porterville has been abandoned after drilling into slate at a depth of 4303 ft.

Republic Completes First Cal Tech Well At 1936 Ft.

The initial test of Republic Petroleum Co. on its Cal Tech lease at Kern Front has been completed from a depth of 1936 ft., pumping 285 bbls. of 15.4 gravity oil per day, showing a cut of about 7% sand and water. The well is located in sec. 24, 28-27, east of the Standard Oil Co.'s Ward Fee lease, and north of the Republic's Strassburger lease in an area long considered as being too far east of the Kern Front fault to be productive. It is understood that a second well will be drilled immediately one location to the north. To the north in sec. 13, General Petroleum Corp. has Young No. 53 on production test. Some fair looking oil sand was cored in this hole between 1700 and 1950 ft. and a successful completion here will open up the east front of the field for drilling for a distance of at least a half mile.

Union Greeley Test Coring; Slight Showings To Date

The exploratory test of the Union Oil Co., Kernco No. 34-1, northwest of Greeley in sec. 34, 28-25, is being cored ahead below 8500 ft., with no showings of importance reported to date. It is understood that the shale gives indications of gas, but that no sand has been encountered.

Ohio Derby B-1 May Be In New Productive Area

Ohio Oil Co. Derby B-1, located to the east of the southern portion of Mountain View in sec. 33, 30-29, which was completed recently from a depth of 5169 ft., continues to flow 320 bbls. of 26.5 gravity clean oil per day. There is an opinion that this area is not a portion of the field, but another accumulation along a fault paralleling the Mountain View fault. If this is the case a new region east of the field is opened for exploration. Ohio is drilling a second well, B-5, in the same section.

Belridge Completes 3650-Bbl. Producer

Another good well was completed from the Wagon-wheel zone recently by Belridge Oil Co. at North Belridge when No. 21 on sec. 1, 28-20 was brought in from a depth of 8473 ft. for an initial of 3650 bbls. of 32.2 gravity, clean oil, in 19 hours, with 10,265,000 cu. ft. of gas. The flow has been pinched back to 435 bbls. through a 10/64-inch orifice, and rig is being built to drill No. 28 in the same section. Well No. 62, in sec. 27, 27-20, which was completed from a depth of 8590 ft., apparently has a potential of only about 500 bbls. per day, with 15,000,000 cu. ft. of gas. After originally showing a cut of 50% water the well cleaned up to 1%.

The Texas Co. Martin No. 1, located on the northern edge of the field in sec. 22, 27-20, is being redrilled below 3000 ft. Originally drilled to 5048 ft., the old hole was found to be completely collapsed after the well had stood idle for several years.

G. P. Stakes Location For Test Near Famosa

A tentative location has been staked by General Petroleum Corp. for an exploratory test of the region to the west of Premier and south of Famosa, in sec. 36, 27-26. There has been little drilling in the immediate area. Some time ago, Famosa Oil Co. drilled and abandoned a test in sec. 34, 27-26, about two miles west, at a depth of 4228 ft.

Barnsdall Oil Abandons Carrizo Plains Wildcat

The Carrizo Plains wildcat test of Barnsdall Oil Co. has been abandoned. The hole, which was located in sec. 1, 32-20 about 20 miles west of Taft, in San Luis Obispo county, was drilled to a total depth of 5217 ft. without showings of importance. The derrick has been moved to Newhall.

Los Angeles Basin

35 Drilling Wells Keep Wilmington Activity High

Wilmington continues to be the most active field in the state with a recent count showing 35 actively drilling wells and 45 more preparing to drill. A flood of recent completions has sent the total daily production of the field soaring well above 47,000 bbls. per day. The number of new locations made during the past two weeks has failed to keep pace with the rate of completion, and it may be that the next few weeks will show a considerable decline in activity, though with the productive limits of the field yet to be established such a prediction cannot be made safely.

The greatest amount of drilling at the present time is taking place in the northerly and northwesterly portions of the field, and to the east around the Ford plant. The recent completion of Sonwell Oil Co. No. 1, north of "I" St., west of Lecouveur Ave., for 600 bbls. of clean oil from 3625 ft. has extended the known limits of the productive area more than a block to the northwest beyond the recently completed Macmillan Hayes well. As a result, a number of wells are being started north of Anaheim St. west of the Pacific Electric tracks.

In the extreme southwesterly part of the field, the completion of Godsford Oil Co. No. 1 as a 300-bbl. flowing well has extended the limits here nearly two blocks from nearest production beyond Lakme Ave. south of "D" St. It is probable that considerable drilling will result in this area.

In the eastern portion of the field several more good wells have recently been brought in. Union Pacific Railroad Co. Offset No. 11 was completed with two zones open from a depth of 3915 ft., flowing 1700 bbls. of 25 gravity oil per day. This well offsets General Petroleum Corp. Ford No. 7, which was completed May 24 from a plugged depth of 3825, and is good for 1600 bbls. of 25.5 gravity oil. Ford No. 8, located near the northeast corner of the lease, is flowing 1900 bbls. from a depth of 3761 ft. Union Pacific No. 6, offsetting the Royalty Service Corp.'s Nelson A lease, was brought in May 23 and is making 800 bbls. General Petroleum has completed its third well on the Terminal discovery lease for 790 bbls. of 18 gravity oil. General Petroleum Ford No. 3 has been made a deep test well, being drilled to 5355 ft. Casing has been set at 4915 ft. for a production test.

During the past two weeks six wells were completed by Royalty Service Corp. in various parts of the townlot area. Gilmore 23-7-1 is making 550 bbls. No. 16-7-1 is flowing 640 bbls. Community No. 7 is flowing 550 bbls., while No. 20-5-1 is good for 300 bbls. On the Nelson A lease No. 4 has been completed for 850 bbls., and No. 5 for 1000 bbls.

Other completions include: F. C. Hall, Inc. No. 20-7-2 for 260 bbls.; Holly Development Corp. No. 1 for 400 bbls.; Interstate Investment Co. No. 1, located in the extreme southerly part of the townlot area, for 150 bbls.; Packard Petroleum Corp. No. 20-8-1 for an estimated 500 bbls., and Ring Oil Co., Ltd. No. 3 for 870 bbls.

Derrick Up For Windsor Monterey Park Wildcat

Windsor Oil Co., a new organization, has derrick erected for a wildcat test in the Monterey Park area. This location falls about two miles northwest of Montebello in sec. 21, 1s-11w, near the intersection of Graves and Jackson Aves. A number of test wells have been drilled in the general area, some of which have had fair showings.

Barnsdall To Drill Second Rancho Well

A second test of the Rancho San Francisco structure west of Newhall will be drilled by Barnsdall Oil Co. immediately. Location has been selected 660 ft. south and 1320 ft. east of No. 1 and derrick is being erected. The discovery well, which was off production while the hole was being cleaned out and reconditioned, was put back on making 154 bbls. of 38 gravity oil per day, cutting 1.2%. The results of the second test will be watched with interest as it is believed that No. 1 has failed to demonstrate the true possibilities of the area.

The wildcat of Holbrook Oil Co. being drilled about three miles northwest of Newhall, and four miles east of the Barnsdall well, developed a fishing job when drill pipe was stuck in the hole with bottom at 5390 ft. It is understood that most of the fish has been recovered and that the remainder will be sidetracked.

Four Wells Headed For Rosecrans O'Dea Zone

There are now four wells drilling for the Miocene O'Dea zone at Rosecrans. Union Oil Co. is drilling below 6550 ft. in Rosecrans 16; Universal Consolidated Oil Co. is at 4900 ft. on the Trust lease; Bolsa Chica Oil Corp. Exeter No. 3 is below 4800 ft., and A. N. Macrate has spudded Gray No. 2.

Barnsdall Oil Co. has completed O'Dea No. 12 in the lower Zinns zone from a depth of 6568 ft. for 400 bbls. of 33.5 gravity oil per day, cutting 11%, flowing through a 22/64-inch bean. Casing is set at 6035 ft. It is understood that this well was originally slated for completion in the deep zone.

O'Dea No. 10, the deep sand discovery well, continues to flow 660 bbls. of 36 gravity clean oil per day, with 1,250,000 cu. ft. of gas.

Prospects For El Segundo Extension Receive Blow

At El Segundo, prospects for a northwesterly extension of the field received a blow when Standard Oil Co. failed to recover any oil sand in Refinery No. 1, drilling south and west of the intersection of Sepulveda and El Segundo Blvds. The nodular shale was encountered at 7035 ft. and continued to 7073 ft. Cores taken from 7073 to 7090 ft. showed only a 5-ft. recovery of schist, showing a few spots of oil, but it may be that some sand exists above that was lost in coring. Formation tests are being made to determine the possibilities of the zone. Apparently this well is higher structurally than any in the field. In the same area, Ohio Oil Co. is drilling Gough No. 4, and Richfield Oil Corp. has spudded Elsie No. 1.

Richfield Oil Corp. El Segundo No. 5, located southeast of No. 1 in the southeasterly portion of the field, was recently completed from a depth of 7513 ft. for an initial production of more than 1000 bbls. of 28.3 gravity oil per day, cutting less than 1%, with 2,500,000 cu. ft. of gas. The well is now flowing 650 bbls. through a 38/64-inch orifice.

After coring some 46 ft. of oil sand and conglomerate, Republic Petroleum Co. is preparing to complete El Segundo No. 8, offsetting Security No. 1 of The Texas Co. to the east. Depth of the hole is 7408 ft. The top of the oil sand was cored at 7208 ft. in The Texas Co. Security No. 2, and the hole was bottomed at 7263 ft. in schist. Casing was set at 7181 ft., and the well is being put on a production test.

The productive limits of the field have apparently been clearly defined to the east where The Texas Co. Johnson 2-2 failed to show oil or gas on a formation test of the zone. Drilled to 7750 ft. in hard tightly packed gray sand with the top at 7706 ft., operations have been suspended and the hole may be abandoned. This well is located to the north of Johnson 2-1, which developed into a small pumper.

In the southern portion of the field, Santa Fe No. 1 of Richfield Oil Corp. failed to flow on swabbing tests and is being put on the pump. Very little sand was found in this well, and it seems unlikely that much more can be expected in the way of production in this direction. The two wells of the Union Oil Co. to the east of the Santa Fe well continue to produce a total of more than 600 bbls. of net oil per day, but both show a water cut of more than 25%.

Production Test Planned For Thos. Kelly Wildcat

In the East Coyote area, Thomas Kelly and Sons are preparing to make a production test of showings encountered in their outpost test, Anaheim Union Water Co. No. 1 in sec. 24, 3-10. Drilled to a depth of 3725 ft., the well had a number of fair looking oil showings both in the sand and in the conglomerate, and casing was cemented at 3550 ft. Dolica Oil Co. is preparing to drill a second well in the same section, about 1500 ft. west of the Kelly well. The company's No. 1 well was brought in several weeks ago as a fair pumper.

Calmore To Drill Second Well In Redondo Area

Calmore Oil Co. is preparing to drill a second well in Redondo, and derrick is being erected approximately 360 ft. due west of No. 1, which was recently completed as a small pumper.

Union Completing Well At del Rey

At Venice-del Rey, Union Oil Co. is completing del Rey No. 17 on the pump from a depth of 6001 ft. No. 17 has been spudded and is drilling below 3200 ft. There is no other activity in the field at the present time.

Union Unsuccessful In Completing Callender 50

Efforts to complete Callender No. 50, Union Oil Co.'s deep test well at Dominguez, are meeting with little success to date. Drilled to a total depth of 10,435 ft., casing was cemented at 10,050 ft. without a water shutoff being obtained. After recementing twice, a liner was run, and the well swabbed and bailed for production. It seems probable that water continues to come into the hole around the shoe, so that the possibilities of the zone cannot be determined conclusively as yet.

While drilling at 9598 ft., drill pipe was stuck in Shell Oil Co.'s projected 10,000-ft. test. It is now the intention of the company to complete the well in the eighth Callender zone if the drill pipe can be recovered at that point. The top of the fish is now at 6985 ft.

Callender No. 52 of Union Oil Co. has been brought in from the seventh producing zone flowing 226 bbls. of nearly clean oil through a 46/64-inch orifice. The gravity of the oil is 30 degrees and the cut is 1.4%. The well was bottomed at 6764 ft., with casing set at 6265 ft. Other wells on production tests include Union Oil Co. Carson No. 7, from a depth of 7950 ft., and Hellman No. 46, from 5290 ft.

Hogan Abandons McNally Wildcat

The wildcat of Hogan Petroleum Co. on the McNally Ranch west of West Coyote has been abandoned at a depth of 6180 ft. The formation on bottom was mostly gray sand, and it is understood that only a few minor showings were encountered.

Union Bell 100 Still Fishing

Little progress is being made in recovering the drill pipe stuck in Union Oil Co. Bell 100, the deep test of Santa Fe Springs field.

Coastal District

Santa Maria Valley Holds Coast Attention

Interest in the Coastal District continues to center in the Santa Maria Valley, where leasing and drilling are active over a wide area to the south and west of the Adam field. At the present time there are four wells being drilled in the extension area. Union Oil Co. Russell No. 1, south of the recently completed O'Donnell discovery in sec. 21, 10-34, is being cored ahead below 4250 ft. in Monterey shale, top of which was encountered at about 4140 ft. Formation here is said to look very good. Pacific Western Oil Co. has spudded in its first well on the Duskin Hobbs property, offsetting the O'Donnell well to the east. To the southeast, about a mile west of the proven limits of the field proper, just west of the State Highway, Sed Oil Co. is drilling below 1000 ft. The most westerly well of the district, Cohn & Mitchell Giacomini No. 1, has been shut down after coring directly into the Franciscan from the Pliocene, no Monterey being present. The well reached a depth of about 4250 ft. It is almost two miles west of the O'Donnell well and one-half mile north. Evidently the Pliocene thickens rapidly to the southwest beyond the center of sec. 21.

Adam has been extended a half mile to the south at the western end by the completion of R. R. Bush Oil-Hancock Oil Bradley Land Co. No. 1 in sec. 26, 10-34, which came in June 1 flowing at a rate of 2500 bbls. of 16-gravity oil, cutting 9%, but cleaning up. Indications were that the rate of production was increasing. The well was drilled to a total depth of 5157 ft., with casing set at 4085 ft. This is one of the best wells yet completed in the area, and will probably result in offset drilling by A. N. Macrate to the north and Union Oil Co. to the east.

Union Oil Co. Enos 3-23, which offsets the Macrate Fernandez well to the north in sec. 23, 10-34, has been put on the pump for a yield of 113 bbls. gross of 15.4 gravity oil with a cut of 15.4%. Total depth of the hole is 3638 ft. with casing cemented at 3156 ft. Mahoney No. 3, another offset to the Macrate well to the east, is drilling below 2500 ft.

Shell Oil Co. Abandons Monterey County Wildcat

Monterey county was left without an active major wildcat when Shell Oil Co. abandoned Branch No. 2, after drilling to a depth of 8662 ft. in barren sand. It is understood that this well, which is located in sec. 34, 24-10, south of San Ardo, in the San Antonio Hills, was found to be some 600 ft. lower than Branch No. 1 in the same area, which was abandoned at 8994 ft.

Gretna Morro Bay Wildcat Stands Idle

The wildcat test of the Gretna Corp. on the Maino property near Morro Bay in San Luis Obispo county, is idle at 1585 ft. and will probably be abandoned. Franciscan serpentine was encountered at 1507 ft. Some heavy oil showings were cored at 970 ft., but formation tests made were not conclusive, due to heaving shale.

Sargeant Wildcat Apparently Failure

The wildcat test of the Tidewater-Associated Oil Co. in the Sargent area in San Benito county is apparently a failure. This well, known as Murphy No. 1, located south of Gilroy in sec. 5, 12-4, was drilled to a total depth of 6921 ft. where promising showings were encountered. Casing was set at 6800 ft., but production tests showed mostly water. The hole is being plugged back and tests are being made of other possibly productive zones, but it is probable that the hole will be abandoned shortly.

El Rio Oils Sets Pipe In Oxnard Well

After a series of formation tests showing promise of possible production from the Miocene, casing is being set in the exploratory test of El Rio Oils (Canada) Ltd., located approximately five miles east of Oxnard in Ventura county. The well was drilled to a total depth of 3024 ft., going into the volcanics at about 2950 ft. The top of the Monterey was cored at 2600 ft., and while it is understood that no actual sand body was found, the upper portion of the zone gave evidence of a good degree of saturation in sandy and broken shale. With bottom at 2717 ft. a formation tester was set at 2620 ft., and on a seven-minute test a good blow of gas was obtained, the drill pipe being found to contain some 700 ft. of gassy mud and a small amount of 20-gravity oil. The casing is to be cemented at about 2620 ft. and a thorough test made of the well's possibilities. This well is located in the area where a small amount of very heavy oil was produced by the Vaca Oil Exploration Co., and is interesting because of the chance that a commercially productive field may yet be found in the Oxnard Plains area.

C. C. M. O. To Drill Three Wells In Rincon District

In Rincon, where a good well was recently completed by C. C. M. O. Co. on the Hobson B lease, the company is preparing to drill at least three additional wells. No. 14 is being rigged up, foundation is in for No. 15, and location has been staked for No. 16.

Red Mountain Wildcat Coring Below 7700 Ft.

Casitas No. 1, wildcat test of Continental Oil Co. at Red Mountain in Ventura county, is being cored ahead at 7700 ft.

California Crude Oil Production

For Two Weeks Ending May 28, 1937

Field	May Daily Quota	Average Daily Production	Excess
San Joaquin Valley			
Beiridge—North	13,625	15,598	1,973
Beiridge—South	1,995	1,606	*389
Buena Vista	18,245	17,878	*367
Coalinga—East	12,115	11,262	*853
Coalinga—West	5,405	5,023	*382
Coffee Canyon	4,945	4,964	19
Edison	4,065	4,244	179
Elk Hills	8,910	11,103	2,193
Fruitvale	8,460	9,770	1,310
Greeley	880	923	43
Kern Front	10,040	10,739	699
Kern River	5,285	2,402	*2,883
Kettleman No. Dome	81,250	82,520	1,270
Lost Hills	4,735	3,655	*1,080
McKittrick	3,695	3,996	301
Midway-Lakeview	9,680	17,789	8,109
Midway-Maricopa	37,545	38,997	1,452
Mount Poso	15,395	15,202	*193
Mountain View	19,620	19,018	*602
Round Mountain	7,545	6,536	*1,009
Ten Section	1,985	2,669	684
Other Fields	3,315	3,426	111
TOTAL	278,735	289,320	10,585
Coastal District			
Elwood	8,550	9,161	611
Rincon	2,330	2,796	466
Santa Maria	13,475	11,562	*1,913
Santa Paula-Newhall	4,815	4,772	*43
Ventura Avenue	32,640	35,042	2,402
Other Fields	5,985	6,831	846
TOTAL	67,795	70,164	2,369
Los Angeles Basin			
Alamitos Heights	1,460	1,732	272
Brea-Olinda	9,230	8,797	*433
Coyote—East	2,865	3,460	595
Coyote—West	9,610	9,567	*43
Domingues	25,060	24,520	*540
El Segundo	2,435	5,776	3,341
Huntington Beach—New	17,860	20,785	2,925
Huntington Beach—Old	14,890	16,740	1,850
Inglewood	15,840	16,572	732
Long Beach	57,730	60,227	2,497
Montebello-Extension	8,865	9,372	507
Playa del Rey	8,960	9,093	133
Richfield	7,710	7,857	147
Rosecrans-Athens	2,135	2,898	763
Santa Fe Springs	40,440	44,286	3,846
Seal Beach	7,935	8,163	228
Torrance-Hermosa and Extension	7,070	7,508	438
Wilmington	13,460	39,928	26,468
Other Fields	2,145	2,293	148
TOTAL	255,700	299,574	43,874
STATE TOTAL	602,230	659,058	56,828

*—Shortage.

Derrick Up For Second Los Alamos Well

Derrick has been erected for a second joint test to be drilled on the Doheny-Los Alamos Rancho by Petroleum Securities Co. and Hancock Oil Co. The test will be drilled in sec. 6, 7n-32w, about 1200 ft. south of Los Alamos No. 1, and roughly two miles south of the town of Los Alamos.

Burch Cuyama Well Idle; Test Wet

I. L. Burch No. 1, wildcat test of the Cuyama Valley, near the Santa Barbara-San Luis Obispo county lines, which showed only water on a production test of fair looking sand from 2940 ft. to 3200 ft., is standing idle.

State Drilling Report

Field	Company	Well	No.	Sec.	Twp.	Range
NEW WELLS						
Wilmington	Pacific Western Oil Co.	Thiele Comm.	1	33	4S	
		Rush Comm.	1	33	4S	13W
		Murphy	2	33	4S	13W
		Patton	3	32	4S	13W
	Premier Petroleum Corp.	Selegna	5	32	4S	13W
	Royalty Service Corp.	Nelson	B-2	33	4S	13W
		Santa Fe	B-1	33	4S	13W
	Black Gold Corp.	B. G. 3, Studley Hayman		32	4S	13W
	Crude Oil Drilling Co.	Martin	1	33	4S	13W
	Ring Oil Co.	Wilmington	5	32	4S	13W
	Burnoel Petroleum Co.	Taylor	1	33	4S	13W
	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Offset	29	4	5S	13W
		Offset 30 &	C-1	33	4S	13W
		Offset 31, 33 &	32	34	4S	13W
		Offset	34	3	5S	13W
	F. C. Hall, Inc.		484-1	33	4S	13W
			15-7-1	32	4S	13W
	Sovereign Oil Corp.	Advance Truck	4	33	4S	12W
	Graham-Loftus Oil Corp.	Pioneer	1	33	4S	13W
	General Petroleum Corp.	Terminal	3	4	6S	13W
	Wilton Oil Co.		1	5	6S	13W
	Selegna Petroleum Corp.	Selegna	4	33	4S	13W
Huntington Beach	Standard Oil Co.	Thomson	14	12	6S	11W
	W. P. R. Oil Co.		1	35	5S	11W
Coyote Hills	Dolicia Oil Co.	Anaheim-Union	3	24	3S	10W
	Standard Oil Co.	Coyote 2	10	22	3S	10W
El Segundo	Richfield Oil Corp.	Elsie	1	12	3S	15W
	Ohio Oil Co.	A. S. Gough	5	7	3S	14W
Long Beach	Alfred D. Mitchell	Plymouth	3	29	4S	12W
Orange County	Richfield Consolidated Oil Co.		1	22	3S	9W
	Signet Oil Co.	Signet	1	21	3S	9W
Brea-Olinda	Shell Oil Co.	Columbia Fee	4-1	9	3S	9W
Richfield	Union Oil Co.	Coyle	9	29	3S	9W
Santa Barbara County	Hancock Oil Co.	Hancock-Pet. Sec.-Los Alamos	2	6	7N	32W
	Cohn & Mitchell	Giacomini	1	18	10N	34W
Ventura	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	Hartman	18	22	3N	23W
		Lloyd	30	27	3N	23W
Sunset	Pattiway Oil Corp.		2	12	11N	24W
	U. S. Pumping Equipment Co.		5	12	11N	24W
	Oil Producers, Inc.		2	7	11N	23W
Midway	Standard Oil Co.	50, 51, 78 &	93	33	32S	24E
	The Texas Co.		22	32	32S	23E
	C. C. M. O. Co.		32	21	32S	23E
	Shell Oil Co.	McKeon Fee	3	22	32S	23E
Elk Hills	Richfield Oil Corp.	Crampton	13-D	1	31S	24E
Poso Creek	Hobee Oil Co.	McVan	2	14	27S	27E
	C. C. M. O. Co.	Carter	1	7	27S	27E
Lost Hills	The Texas Co.	Theta	11-9	11	26S	20E
Kern River	Barnhart Morrow Consolidated	KCL	4	11	28S	27E
	McDonald & Dearin		2	10	28S	27E
	Alfred Fuhrman		10	28	28S	28E
	Republic Petroleum Co.	Strassburger	14 & 17	24	28S	27E
		Cal Tech	2	24	28S	27E
Round Mountain	Eastmont Oil Co.	Olcese	2	16	29S	29E
	Link Trucking Co.	Donald	1	20	28S	29E
	Patton-Baldwin Oil Co.	Patton-Baldwin	1	32	28S	29E
	Shell Oil Co.	Freeman	14	20	28S	29E
Edison	Metro Petroleum Corp.	Metro	2	6	30S	29E
Mountain View	The Petrol Corp.	Di Giorgio	1	4	31S	29E
	American Exploration Co.	Clemens	1	18	30S	29E
Mount Poso	Shell Oil Co.	Security	19	16	27S	28E
		Vedder-Rail	13	9	27S	28E
Fruitvale	Mohawk Petroleum Co.	KCL 23	4	23	29S	27E
	Meridian Oil Co.	Fee	3	23	29S	27E
Kettleman North	Standard Oil Co.		41	33	21S	17E
San Joaquin County	Standard Oil Co.	Woods Comm.	1	24	1N	5E
Stanislaus County	Coast Exploration Co.	K	2-1	30	4S	9E
Solano County	Amerada Petroleum Co.	Marks	2	22	4N	2E
DEEPEN OR REDRILL						
Richfield	Bachmann Petroleum Corp.	Kelly	1	29	3S	9W
	Union Oil Co.	Morse	2	29	3S	9W
Torrance	Thos. W. Simmons		1	5	4S	14W
	Calawali Oil Co.	Shamrock	1	31	3S	14W
Huntington Beach	Harry Farren		6	11	6S	11W
	Union Oil Co.	Copeland	15	35	5S	11W
	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	Miley-Keck	21 & 41	2	6S	11W
	Huntington Shore Oil Co.		2	10	6S	11W
	Southern California Drilling Co.	Severns	2	10	6S	11W
Brea-Olinda	Brea Canon Oil Co.		38	2	3S	10W
Santa Fe Springs	Barnhart-Morrow Consolidated		16	6	3S	11W
	Bachmann Petroleum Corp.	Bachmann	2	6	3S	11W
Long Beach	Geo. F. Getty, Inc.	L. B.	2	20	4S	12W
	W. B. Albright		7	29	4S	12W
	Shell Oil Co.	Wells	3	29	4S	12W
	The Texas Co.	Robinson	5	30	4S	12W
Domingues	Brighton Petroleum Corp.	Domingues	2	3	4S	13W
Ventura	Little Bros., Ltd.	Percy	1	28	3N	23W
	Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	V. L. & W.	7	23	3N	23W
Beiridge	The Texas Co.	J. D. Martin	1	32	27S	20E
Sunset	Otis Hoyt	Maricopa	1	7	11N	23W
	Signal Oil & Gas Co.	Sheehan	1	8	11N	23W
Elk Hills	Standard Oil Co.		13	25	30S	24E
Fruitvale	Dixie Lee Oil Co.	Dixie Lee	3	23	29S	27E
	Western Gulf Oil Co.	Price & Stewart	4	22	29S	27E
Mount Poso	Shell Oil Co.	Vedder	8	9	27S	28E
		Glide	3	15	27S	28E
Kettleman North	Konda		72	2	22S	17E
	Standard Oil Co.		43	19	21S	17E
Kern River	National Oil Co.	Gates	2	2	28S	27E
	Marr & Janeway	Newhouse	7	11	28S	27E
Mountain View	Hancock Oil Co.	Miller	7	14	30S	28E
Coalinga	Standard Oil Co.		73	35	19S	15E
ABANDON						
Long Beach	Affiliated Petroleum Corp.		1	20	4S	12W
El Segundo	Ohio Oil Co.	A. S. Gough	3	7	3S	14W
Los Angeles County	Shell Oil Co.	McKinley	4-1	20	3S	13W
	Caltana Corp.	Caltana	1	11	4S	12W
Orange County	Shell Oil Co.		1	23	4S	10W
Mesa	Mideost Oil Co.	Ora B	1	28	4S	27W
Midway	Gus Ninkovich	Ohio	2	23	32S	23E
	Blanck & McDonald		3	32	31S	23E
Kern County	Reserve Oil & Gas Co.		2-6	2	10N	19W
	E. A. Bender	Robinson	1	14	10N	23W
	Doyle Petroleum Corp.	Quinn	2	15	25S	27E
Round Mountain	Pageman & Hennes	Pageben	1	10	28S	29E

Summary	Past Two Weeks	Previous Two Weeks	To Date This Year	To Date Last Year
Total New Wells	75	71	632	402
Total Deepened or Redrilled	34	18	293	358
Total Abandoned	12	20	192	203

No Pipe Line In Prospect For Wilmington For Present

Approximately 50% of field's production gets outlet only by tank truck; current price approximately 60 cents per barrel. Other pipe lines in operation.

In spite of the several requests made by operators in the field, so far as is now known there is no plan on the part of any major company to run a pipe line into Wilmington. That such a pipeline may eventually be laid is highly probable, particularly if the field continues to increase its production, but there are no present plans for one.

There are two pipelines into the field at the present time, one owned by General Petroleum, and one by Richfield through its recent reorganization under which it acquired the Rio Grande facilities. The General Petroleum pipeline is at present carrying the company's own oil and that of the Bankline, while Richfield is taking oil from the Union Pacific lease and from Pacific Western wells.

General Petroleum was taking, at the latter part of last month, 12,500 bbls. of its own and 2100 bbls. of Bankline daily production from the field, while Richfield was taking 8900 bbls. of Union Pacific and about 600 bbls. of Pacific Western oil. Richfield's purchases of Union Pacific oil are on a day-to-day spot basis, but the Pacific Western purchases date from an old contract which requires Richfield to take all of Pacific Western's daily production, no matter where found, up to a certain maximum, the maximum not yet being approached.

The pipeline withdrawals from the field, above listed, total 24,100 bbls. per day, which, at the time the figures were compiled, were 23,463 bbls. less than the field's total production of 47,563 bbls. In other words, oil carried from the field by pipe line represented but slightly more than 50% of the total production, leaving the rest to find a market as best it could.

This condition, as has already been pointed out, has caused some weakness in the crude price structure, with some reports being that distress oil from Wilmington can be bought for as little as 20 cents per barrel. The more generally credited reports are that the price is nearer 60 cents per barrel, but, as the oil runs from 17 to 20 gravity, even the 60-cent price is 25 cents under the price for like-gravity Signal Hill crude. That the Wilmington oil contains more sulphur than most of the basin fields may have something to do with the lower price, but even so, it is very little different from Playa del Rey oil, the posted price for which is also 25 cents per barrel more than the reported price for Wilmington oil. Wilmington production is currently running about 25,000 bbls. per day more than the field's allowable, and is responsible for about 50% of the state's 51,000-bbl. overproduction.

While Wilmington is apparently not to have a pipeline in the immediate future, other areas of the state have been more fortunate, at least from the viewpoint of the producer.

Santa Maria, which was practically shut in for several months after its discovery, has been served since the first of May by the Union Oil Co. pipeline and pumping stations, with the ultimate outlet at tidewater at Avila. The Union pipeline is taking production from the three operators in the field, as well as from the company's own wells. Total wells on production number 18 at the present time, 11 of them being Union wells and the other seven being divided among three other operators. The field is producing slightly more than 10,000 bbls. per day, with the quota set at 13,000 bbls. per day, the obvious inference being that Union will take not more than the allowable production from each well, hence an almost inescapable curtailment is in effect in the field. The pipe line is not a common carrier, but is taking all the field's production as a result of an agreement among the other interested operators and Union.

As was recently announced, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is going to run a line into the Rio Vista gas field. The field has nine wells capable of production, eight of them drilled by Amerada Petroleum and the other by Standard Oil. According to reports, Amerada and P. G. & E. have signed a contract calling for the delivery of 10,000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily, the gas to be carried 58 miles in the new pipe line to a junction with the Kettleman line crossing the Carquinez Bridge to Petaluma.

Nothing recent has been heard of the projected pipe line from El Paso to Los Angeles. This line, the subject of some discussion at the time of the Consolidated's taking over of Richfield, has dropped from sight. According to those in a position to know, even though Richfield may need the production, it is highly improbable that a pipeline from Texas to California would be built, inasmuch as tanker transportation is a much less expensive way of getting the oil here.

Tretolite Patent Case Ends

With the signing of consent decrees and the issuance of permanent injunctions against Leo D. Dysert and C. I. Keller, the last two remaining defendants, the case of The Tretolite Co. against Superior Chemical Co. and others has been concluded. This case involved the Tretolite petroleum demulsification patents Nos. 1,223,659; 1,467,831; and 1,596,589.

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Nylander Sketches Conditions Under Wagner Labor Act

Employers' rights and obligations pointed out by examples taken from National Labor Relations Board decisions.

Dr. Towne Nylander

Under the Wagner Act, the employer of labor must not, in any way, advise his employees, even at the employees' request, as to labor organizations to represent them in collective bargaining. Even though the employer be certain that a given organizer may represent the worst type of racketeer, he is powerless to help his employees select a different organization, and must rely solely upon his employees' good judgment.

That, in brief, was one of the mo striking points of the talk given to members of the oil industry by Dr. Towne Nylander, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, at a luncheon at the Biltmore arranged by the Oil Producers Agency. The talk was the first one in history at which a regional director appeared and outlined the powers and duties of the Labor Relations Board under the Wagner Act, and also explained the position of the employer and labor under that act.

In explanation, Dr. Nylander said that the reason for so tying the employers' hands was simply that, in the nature of things, the employer wielded so much influence over his employees that it was considered to be impossible for an employee to make a personal decision if he knew that his employer had definite views on the subject.

The whole tenor of the talk tended to show that the employer must exercise extreme caution in his dealings with his employees, in order not to be in conflict with the Act. The employee, in general, has the initiative. He may complain to the Labor Relations Board whenever his opinion is that he has been unfairly treated, whereupon it is the employers' problem to show that the practice complained of either does not exist or, if it does exist, is not in violation of the Act.

Dr. Nylander briefly rehearsed several decisions by the Board. In his talk he said that most of the complaints have been on the "discrimination" phase of the act: that is, complaaints have been registered with the Board that the employer was, in one way or another, discriminating against union members or union organizers. This discrimination may take the form of actual dismissal, change in pay rating, threats to move the plant, threats of loss of jobs, refusal to hire, unjustified and discriminatory lay-offs or suspensions, or refusal to re-hire after a strike, or in other ways. If the Board finds that the acts complained of were discriminations—that is, if a man is discharged simply because of his union activities and not because he is inefficient, for example—it issues a cease and desist order, and such other positive retribution on the part of the employer as it may deem fitting in each case.

Closed Shop Qualified

The act does not guarantee nor demand the closed shop. In a case where employees are organized into a collective bargaining group, and require the joining of that group as a condition of employment, the group must have been formed under the Act and not violate any of its provisions. If the group does meet the requirements of the act, the closed shop is maintained, but if the group violates any provisions of the act, having been formed by or with the aid of the employer, for instance, the Board has found that membership in the group is not obligatory on the part of those seeking employment, or reinstatement after a strike or shut-down.

It is necessary, to conform to the collective bargaining clause of the act, for the employer to make every reasonable effort to meet with the employees' representatives and reach an agreement, and not until every possibility is exhausted can an impasse justifiably be claimed. On the other hand, it is not necessary, to prove that negotiations have sincerely and honestly been tried, that an agreement be reached. There are cases where no agreement has been possible, and in such cases the Board steps in as referee. Further, no employer can negotiate with a minority group, nor with individuals, in the event of a labor disturbance in his plant, if there is a regularly constituted group in existence. There are several ways of determining a majority if each of several groups claim it. The Board will call an election, or will take other means to determine which group is in the majority, and henceforth the employer is bound to deal with that group as the representative of all labor he employs.

There are cases in which the Board will take no steps. These cases are where two unions are disputing as to which has jurisdiction in the case in point. In such cases, the Board holds that the matter is one for the

unions to decide, and having made a decision, the Board will deal with the surviving union.

Employees Favored

Dr. Nylander also sketched the procedure in filing a claim with the Board, and told of the way in which it operates. He then threw the meeting open for questions, and it was immediately apparent that those present were not only puzzled but faintly indignant that the whole construction of the act appeared to favor the employee rather than the employer. The opinion was not that the employer should be favored, but that the employer and employee should be considered upon an equal basis. Insofar as Dr. Nylander's interpretation of his duties and those of the Board are concerned, the employer is helpless until he is called upon to defend himself against some action taken by his employees as a group, whereupon he may appear before the Board and state his side of the case. Whether this interpretation is strictly accurate remains to be seen, and will be determined by the cases upon which the Board takes action, and the decisions made in those cases. Dr. Nylander made it plain that his own interpretations of the Board's opinion are subject to review by the Board itself, as are the interpretations of all regional directors, hence no one of them can become an autocrat in his own sphere. That also was the reason that his talk was made up of decisions by the Board, rather than of his own ideas as to what would take place under given circumstances.

Generally, the meeting was a step in the right direction. It was an attempt to present to a group of employers their rights and duties under the law, and to show them what attitude would be taken under certain conditions. That the oil industry has as yet had very little labor trouble is a point in its favor, and that such a keen interest was evident in a discussion of labor relations is a good indication that the industry will continue to settle labor difficulties as they arise.

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The Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company has established and now has ready for service a laboratory for the purpose of determining the orientation of cores.

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The method employed is original and entirely different from those previously used. The superiority of Sperry-Sun's Polar Core Orientation (U. S. Patents 1,792,639; 1,778,981 and others pending) lies, not only in its accuracy but also in the fact that it does not interfere with the progress of drilling. The orientation is determined in a laboratory, to which selected cores, taken by any type core barrels in the ordinary course of drilling and properly marked, are shipped from any distance. No special equipment is required at the well, there is no loss of drilling time. The resulting saving in time when translated into dollars shows a substantial saving over former methods.

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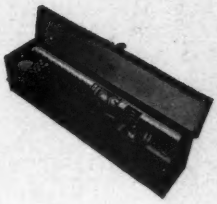

"H-K" designed for open holes only—provides permanent, accurate, photographic records of inclination and direction on paper discs five minutes after removing instruments from hole. (U. S. Patents 1,812,994; 2,027,642 and others pending.)

Use THE SELF CHECKING
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"SURWEL" provides a map of the well at all depths, prepared from actual photographic records, made while going in and coming out. (U. S. Patents 1,124,068; 1,812,994; 1,898,473; 1,959,141; 1,960,038; 2,006,556; 2,012,138; 2,012,152; 2,012,455; 2,012,456 and others pending.)

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"SYFO"—used on a wire line, as a "Go-Devil" inside the drill stem, or on sand or bailing line in open hole—affords quick, inexpensive daily records of vertical deviation in drilling, without use of dangerous acids. (U. S. Patents 1,962,634; 2,013,875 and others pending.)

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April Gasoline Gallonage Down; Year To Date Shows Increase

Combination of Richfield, Rio Grande puts Richfield in second place as California marketer.

Gasoline gallonage, although it decreased in April as compared with March, is still setting new records. Taxable sales for the first four months of this year, up to April 30, totaled 529,478,320 gallons, 12,672,-367 gallons more than sales of 516,-805,953 for the like period of 1936.

April taxable sales of 140,348,434 gallons were 4,306,462 gallons less than like sales of 144,654,895 gallons during March, but were 7,813,256 gallons more than the total of 132,-535,178 gallons during March, 1936. Taxes assessed upon April gallonage were $4,168,348.56, bringing the 1937 total to $15,725,506.47.

Among the marketers, Richfield made the greatest gain in position in recent months, but the gain was due more to a bookkeeping change than to increased gallonage. Under the new organization of Richfield and Rio Grande, Richfield appears to be paying all the gasoline taxes, which moved it into second place in taxable gallonage, but at the same time, Rio Grande dropped completely out of the more than 300,000-gallon group.

Transposed into barrels, California taxable gasoline sales were 3,341,629, or 111,387.63 bbls. per day during April.

There were 35 marketers who sold 300,000 gallons or more of taxable gasoline during the month. These marketers, in order of taxable sales, follow:

	Taxable Gallonage	Total Sales
Standard Oil Co.	24,274,072	69,279,722
Richfield Oil Corp.	16,709,370	18,412,356
Shell Oil Co	15,374,115	27,374,875
Union Oil Co.	13,970,658	19,608,467
Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	11,778,828	21,816,523
General Petroleum Corp.	9,592,104	35,226,661
The Texas Co.	8,133,959	14,158,631
Wilshire Oil Co.	7,072,797	7,013,103
Hancock Oil Co.	3,285,581	3,307,842
Mohawk Petroleum Co.	3,247,399	3,957,002
The Caminol Co.	2,420,041	2,403,654
Macmillan Petroleum Corp.	2,162,183	2,199,706
Estado Petroleum Corp.	1,904,676	1,885,629
Seaside Oil Co.	1,793,152	3,974,275
The Norwalk Co.	1,633,143	2,299,057
Exeter Refining Co.	1,393,721	1,379,814
Olympic Refining Co.	1,303,052	1,291,598
R. R. Bush Oil Co.	1,135,354	1,124,134
St. Helens Petroleum Co.	1,022,531	1,018,829
M. M. McCallen	1,018,311	1,008,128
Envoy Petroleum Co.	999,471	989,476
Bachmann Petroleum Corp.	885,394	877,926
Socal Oil & Refining Co.	849,734	841,237
Operators Oil & Refining	829,492	821,197
Rothschild Oil Co.	812,349	804,226
El Tejon Refining Co.	752,899	745,396
Edington Oil & Refining Co.	694,547	687,602
Los Nietos Prod. & Ref. Co.	686,622	3,181,259
Triangle Oil & Refining Co.	640,888	634,479
The Petrol Corp.	508,517	1,514,101
Ajax Oil & Refining Co.	490,701	503,836
Eagle Oil & Refining Co.	467,329	462,656
Elm Oil Co.	454,710	450,163
Harbor Refining Co.	384,621	391,479
J. O. Moffett	384,036	380,210
All Others	1,282,077	.....
Total April	**140,348,434**	**253,125,240**
Total March	144,654,895	
Decrease	4,306,462	
Total to April 30	**529,478,320**	

The Story of TUBBS ROPE...

third of a series

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Here in the spinning room of the Tubbs Cordage Company, great lengths of silver (the prepared and mixed fibre) are converted into actual rope yarns. The mathematical skill of 81 years of rope making experience is applied in making a yarn of correct size, of correct number of turns per foot—vital factors upon which depend the strength and uniformity of the finished rope.

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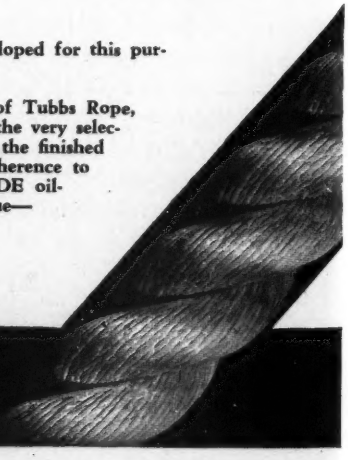

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LAUGH THIS OFF

Stimulated by the success of Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd, we are this week, at no extra cost, opening with a few lucid definitions that should help a great deal to clarify the whole petroleum picture.

For instance: A whistle is when it blows nobody has been working anyhow so they don't have to quit work but just quit pretending and go home.

Co-operation is a commodity that if your employees don't apply well, they won't work half as well as if.

Lubricating oil is what cars would run better if you had good in.

A score card is what you make 120 at the golf course and mark 95 on.

"Say," inquired the rousty, "can I ask you for the loan of five bucks until pay day?" "Oh yeah, sure," replied **Red Wilson,** "you can ask until long after pay day and still not get it."

Russ brings back astonishing proof of the stability of English lubricating oil. If we are to believe his story, Lady Doughnuts hasn't changed her Earl for five years.

"It isn't always insomnia," says **Ed Dryer,** "that makes an oil man toss all night. Sometimes it's just a pair of dice."

And when **Norval Myers** sent the new lad out to test the oil, he came back with a wry face and declared, "It tests awful."

A question which for no particular reason reminds us of **Bill Ackerman's** well known aphorism, adage, or something. Says Bill, in all seriousness, "Two pints make one quartet."

It was Bill, you know, who first voiced that noted piece of wisdom, "A guy who is always passing the buck, rarely passes back the one he owes you."

And as **Kinzie Miller** has always contended, "It's usually lack of money that makes an ambitious youngster aspire to hire things."

W. C. Lynch was interviewing another young hopeful. "How long have you been working for your present boss?" he asked, and the prospect replied, "Ever since the day he threatened to fire me."

Fero Williams says there was once a guy in the oil business who worked real hard all by himself, but he refused to co-operate with his fellow employees, and finally earned the fruit of his labors—the raspberry.

While **W. L. Stewart** still contends that wise cracking has done just as much for the oil business as it has for radio.

Oh well, when the guy with a lot on the ball gets conceited, there's nothing to do but bat him a few times.—R. S.

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COMPOSITE CATALOG
OIL FIELD EQUIPMENT
No. 8
1937
OH BOY, WHAT A RELIEF! FOUND JUST THE TOOLS WE NEED; AND EVERYTHING IS UNDER CONTROL!

Production Up 388,252 Bbls. In April Compared With March

Daily average increase 32,756 bbls., with Wilmington responsible for 13,551 bbls. Stocks, including gasoline, in moderate drop.

Even though April had 30 days as against the 31 of March, total crude production for April was 388,252 bbls. more than for March. April production totaled 18,816,050 bbls., 627,201 bbls. per day, against the March total of 18,427,798 bbls. and daily average of 594,445 bbls. In daily average, April was 32,756 bbls. ahead of March.

Of this gain in daily average, Wilmington was responsible for 13,551 bbls., while Midway-Sunset accounted for 3245, the two fields between them accounting for more than 50% of the total gain. Changes in other fields were nominal, both up and down.

Compared with April, 1936, production of 572,671 bbls., the current April production showed a gain ot 54,530 bbls. This gain was accounted for chiefly by gains in the following fields: Wilmington (21,673); Midway-Sunset (16,681); North Belridge (6528); El Segundo (5397); Santa Maria (3198); Round Mountain (2430); 10 Section (2410); Greeley (494). Some of these fields are new, others have been the scene of more or less intensive development in certain areas since April a year ago. The total gain shown by the fields listed is 58,811, while gains were shown by other producing areas of the state, but the total gain for the state was offset by declines in some fields, Mountain View, Elwood, Dominguez, Long Beach, and Playa del Rey being among them.

Storage

In light of the increasing demand for a raise in crude prices, storage figures assume greater than ordinary interest. During April, under the increased production that followed the increased allowable, storage declined 468,485 bbls., the decline being 736,215 bbls. in fuel oil residum and non-gasoline-bearing crude, 27,715 bbls. in gas oil and diesel oil, and 764,937 bbls. in gasoline. These declines total 1,528,867 bbls., offset by gains of 282,344 bbls. in gasoline-bearing crude, 75,738 bbls. in unblended natural gasoline, 79,210 in naphtha distillates, and 623,090 bbls. in miscellaneous stocks, the increases totaling 1,060,382 bbls., making the decline 468,485 bbls., as above.

Field Development

With Wilmington leading the state in new rigs up with 50 for April, the state as a whole showed 138, which included 42 in the Valley, 12 on the Coast, 72 in the Basin, two in gas fields, and 10 wildcats in unlisted areas. The total of 138 is an increase of 15 wells over the March total of 123, and compares with 90 in April, 1936. The current year, therefore, shows an increase of more than 50% in this phase of field activity.

Active drilling wells also increased, from 252 in March to 270 in April. Wilmington also led the state in drilling wells, with 48. A slight decline was registered in completions, the total for April being 91 against 98 in March, but it is highly probable that this figure will show a considerable gain in May, with many more Wilmington drilling wells on production by the time that report is compiled.

Of the 91 completions, all but one were oil wells, the 90 having a combined initial of 42,592 bbls. per d an average of 473.24 bbls. per wel per day. In March, 97 of the 98 wells were oil producers, with a total initial of 50,492 bbls., an average of 520.53 bbls. per well per day.

There were 12,808 wells on production during April, an increase of 240 over the 12,568 wells on production during March.

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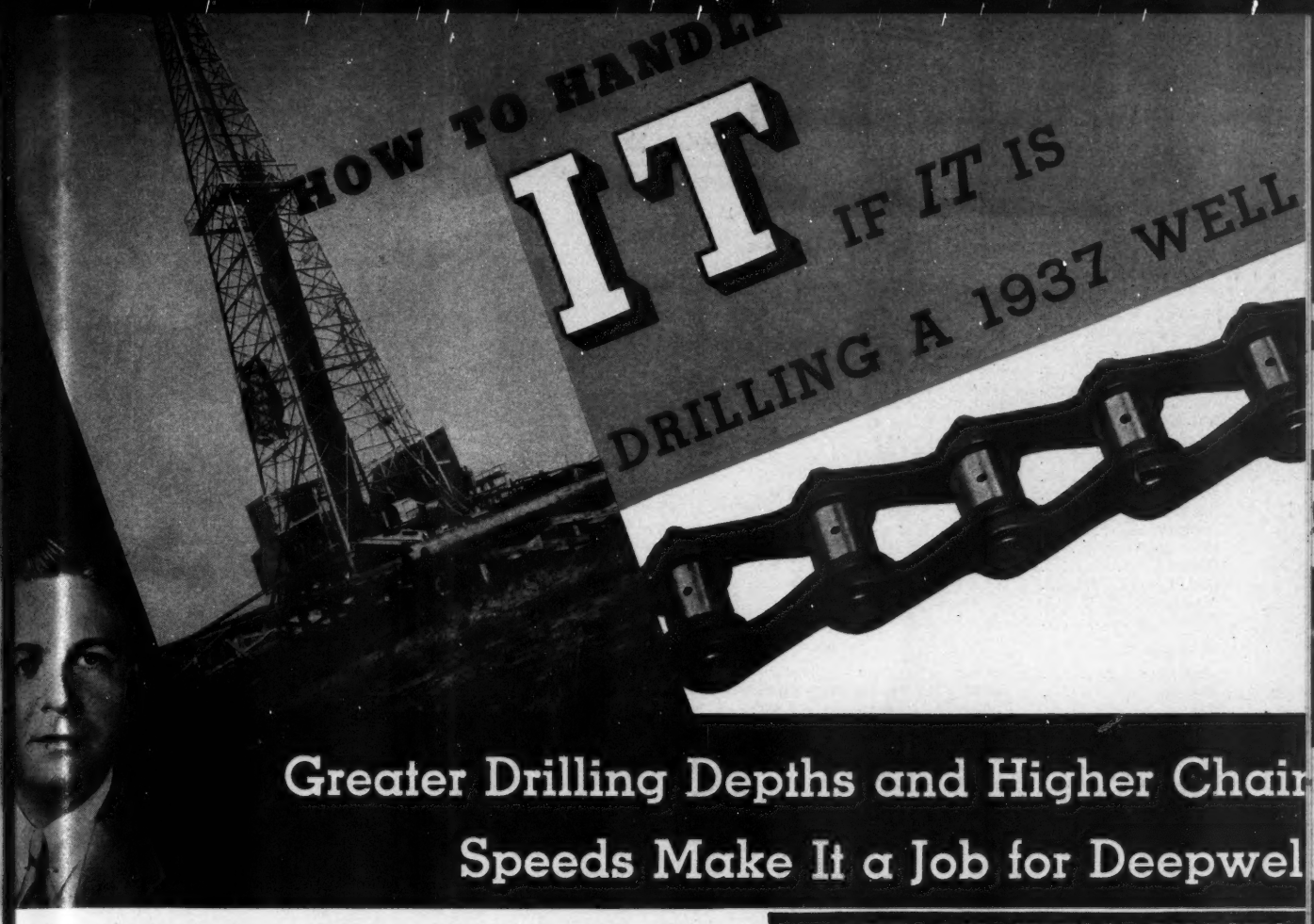

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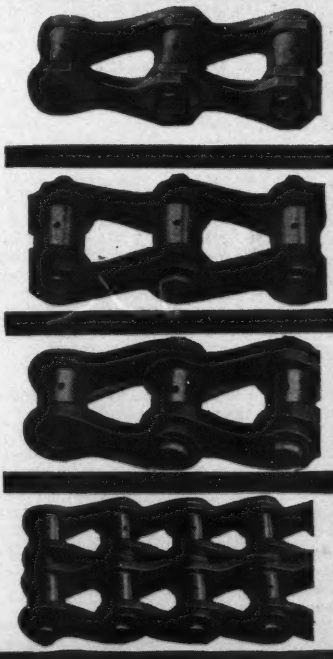

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PRODUCTION « » DEVELOPMENT

(Figures of Production and Stocks are in barrels of 42 Gals.)

	Total Production April	DAILY AVERAGE Apr., 1937	Mar., 1937	Apr., 1936
Group No. 1				
Belridge—North	446,058	14,869	15,071	8,341
Belridge—South	51,984	1,733	2,027	2,125
Coalinga	460,206	15,340	14,918	16,759
Edison	134,703	4,490	4,737	4,897
Elk Hills	321,568	10,719	9,333	9,728
Fruitvale	269,049	8,968	8,823	7,209
Greeley	14,820	494	435	.....
Kern River	460,726	15,357	15,251	13,922
Kettleman Middle Dome	5,041	168	184	484
Kettleman North Dome	2,358,090	78,603	77,048	77,996
Lost Hills	116,418	3,880	3,999	3,370
McKittrick	88,309	2,944	1,987	1,677
Midway-Sunset	2,172,167	72,406	69,159	55,725
Mountain View	631,768	21,059	20,309	26,557
Mount Poso	533,527	17,784	17,061	19,552
Round Mountain	364,374	12,146	11,218	9,716
Ten Section	72,304	2,410	1,541	.....
Wheeler Ridge	10,247	342	337	356
Group No. 2				
Capitan	68,302	2,277	2,063	1,412
Elwood	282,981	9,433	9,419	12,495
Rincon	79,439	2,648	2,402	2,015
San Miguelito	84,123	2,804	2,605	1,415
Santa Barbara	21,330	711	707	1,689
Santa Maria	217,802	7,260	6,021	4,062
Summerland	1,035	34	31	37
Ventura Avenue	1,057,142	35,238	33,389	33,861
Ventura-Newhall	148,567	4,952	4,599	4,433
Watsonville	1,800	60	60	60
Group No. 3				
Brea-Olinda	254,529	8,484	8,013	7,995
Coyote—East	102,246	3,408	3,189	2,198
Coyote—West	241,847	8,062	7,436	8,138
Domingues	716,284	23,876	24,555	26,482
El Segundo	166,372	5,546	3,960	149
Huntington Beach	1,135,882	37,863	36,692	35,716
Inglewood	425,904	14,197	13,389	11,637
Lawndale	2,891	97	98	61
Long Beach	1,839,300	61,310	61,285	69,097
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	22,938	765	821	814
Montebello	291,789	9,726	9,723	7,563
Playa Del Rey	275,693	9,190	9,585	13,588
Potrero	10,194	340	287	339
Richfield	251,170	8,372	7,956	6,475
Rosecrans	86,737	2,891	2,518	2,055
Santa Fe Springs	1,320,374	44,012	44,558	43,105
Seal Beach	279,861	9,329	8,966	9,747
Torrance	239,926	7,997	7,623	6,639
Whittier	28,026	934	935	980
Wilmington	650,207	21,673	8,122	.....
Total	18,816,050	627,201	594,445	572,671
March	18,427,798	594,445		
Increase	388,252	32,756		

STOCKS HELD IN PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY BY CALIFORNIA OIL COMPANIES

	Apr. 30, 1937	Mar. 31, 1937	April Changes	Apr. 30, 1936
1. Fuel Oil Residuum and Non-Gasoline-Bearing Crude	61,371,826	62,108,041	−736,215	63,730,430
2. Gas Oil and Diesel Oil.	6,162,471	6,190,186	− 27,715	7,335,095
3. Gasoline-Bearing Crude	33,261,772	32,979,428*	+282,344	39,470,817
4. Unblended Nat. Gas	2,387,318	2,311,580*	+ 75,738	1,910,543
5. Gasoline (not including distributing and service stations)	13,581,194	14,346,131*	−764,937	12,376,015
6. Naphtha Distillates	1,379,513[1]	1,300,303[1]	+ 79,210	1,534,084[1]
7. All Other Stocks	6,971,537[2]	6,348,447*[2]	+623,090	9,493,275[2]
TOTAL	125,115,631	125,584,116*	−468,485	135,850,259
[1]Estimated amount of unfinished gasoline contained in item 6	1,146,571	1,058,275		1,273,286
[2]Coke included in item 7	119,717	128,071	*Revised	338,464

	New Rigs Up	Producers Active Drilling	Com-pleted	Daily Initial Output	Active Pro-ducing	ABANDONED WELLS Drillers	Pro-ducers
Group No 1							
Belridge—North	..	6	....	....	44	....	....
Belridge—South	..	....	....	....	189	....	....
Coalinga	1	2	....	....	900	....	....
Edison	1	2	2	85	89	....	....
Elk Hills	..	....	....	....	156	....	....
Fruitvale	7	6	5	1,291	141	2	....
Greeley	1	4	....	....	1	2	....
Kern River	9	12	9	1,486	1,332	5	....
Kettleman Middle Dome	..	....	....	....	3	....	....
Kettleman No. Dome	3	11	2	2,568	125	1	....
Lost Hills	1	....	3	510	296	....	....
McKittrick	..	2	....	....	180	....	....
Midway-Sunset	8	18	14	4,007	2,394	3	3
Mountain View	5	6	5	1,212	183	1	....
Mount Poso	4	4	1	75	244	1	....
Round Mountain	2	4	4	914	122	....	....
Ten Section	..	3	....	....	3	1	....
Wheeler Ridge	..	....	....	....	26	....	....
Group No. 2							
Capitan	2	1	1	184	31	....	....
Elwood	..	....	....	....	80	....	....
Rincon	1	....	1	1,904	34	....	....
San Miguelito	..	4	....	....	11	....	....
Santa Barbara	1	....	....	....	46	....	3
Santa Maria	6	9	3	3,265	236	1	....
Summerland	..	....	....	....	19	....	....
Ventura Avenue	1	7	....	....	247	....	....
Ventura-Newhall	1	19	2	220	569	1	....
Watsonville	..	....	....	....	7	....	....
Group No. 3							
Brea-Olinda	..	....	....	....	372	....	....
Coyote—East	2	4	....	....	78	....	....
Coyote—West	..	1	....	....	51	....	....
Domingues	1	5	3	2,969	130	....	....
El Segundo	3	8	1	158	16	....	....
Huntington Beach	4	7	2	414	560	....	....
Inglewood	1	1	....	....	213	....	....
Lawndale	..	....	....	....	6	....	....
Long Beach	3	2	1	52	1,246	6	1
Los Angeles-Salt Lake	..	....	....	....	122	....	....
Montebello	1	5	1	100	201	....	....
Newport	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Playa Del Rey	1	2	....	....	210	....	....
Potrero	..	....	....	....	11	....	....
Richfield	2	2	2	366	270	....	....
Rosecrans	4	1	....	....	77	....	....
Santa Fe Springs	..	2	....	....	658	....	1
Seal Beach	..	2	....	....	111	....	....
Torrance	..	2	5	760	533	....	....
Whittier	..	....	....	....	155	1	....
Wilmington	50	48	23	20,052	68	....	1
Miscellaneous Drilling	10	54	....	....	....	7	....
Group No. 4—Gas Fields							
Buena Vista Lake	..	....	....	....	5	....	....
Buttonwillow	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chowchilla	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delano	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dudley Ridge	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goleta	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
McDonald Island	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Rio Vista	2	2	1	Gas	1	....	....
Semi-Tropic	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tracy	..	....	....	....	6	....	....
April	138	270	91	42,592	12,808	32	9
March	123	252	98	50,492	12,568	24	23
Increase (*Decrease)	15	18	7*	7,900*	240	8	14*

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Offshore Shipments Increase In First Four Months Of Year

Average of all shipments increases 34,002 Bbls., 22% over shipments for same period of 1936. April shipments in slight decline.

Offshore tanker shipments of petroleum and its products from California to points outside the Pacific Coast territory during April, 1937, averaged 189,404 bbls. daily, a drop of 3427 daily from the March average of 192,831 daily, but an increase of 4258 daily over the 185,146 daily during April, 1936, according to preliminary estimates compiled by Oil Producers Agency of California.

Gasoline and crude shipments were less in April, 1937, than for the same month last year, gasoline shipments dropping 3013 bbls. daily to 63,006, and crude shipments losing 6211 daily to 44,903. On a barrelage basis, however, these losses were more than offset by increases in fuel oil and all other shipments of 9393 daily and 4089 daily, respectively.

Four-Month Period

During the first four months of 1937, total offshore tanker shipments of petroleum and its products from California to points outside the Pacific Coast territory averaged 189,124 bbls. daily, an increase of 34,002 daily, or 21.92% over the same four months of 1936 average of 155,122 daily.

OFFSHORE TANKER SHIPMENTS FROM PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY

(All data in barrels)

	Pacific Foreign	Atlantic Foreign	Inter-Coastal	Total	Pacific Foreign	Atlantic Foreign	Inter-Coastal	Total
	April, 1937*				April, 1936			
Gasoline	811,933	533,629	544,633	1,890,195	893,367	244,461	842,742	1,980,570
B/D	27,064	17,788	18,154	63,006	29,779	8,149	28,091	66,019
Crude	1,347,086	.....	.....	1,347,086	1,455,079	78,329	.....	1,533,408
B/D	44,903	.....	.....	44,903	48,503	2,611	.....	51,114
Fuel	1,843,864	36,867	.....	1,880,731	1,506,752	92,198	.....	1,598,950
B/D	61,462	1,229	.....	62,691	50,225	3,073	.....	53,298
All Others	365,186	79,613	119,307	564,105	212,704	74,662	154,080	441,446
B/D	12,173	2,654	3,977	18,804	7,090	2,489	5,136	14,715
Total	4,368,069	650,108	663,940	5,682,117	4,067,902	489,650	996,822	5,554,374
B/D	145,602	21,671	22,131	189,404	135,597	16,322	33,227	185,146
	January-April, Inc., 1937*				January-April, Inc., 1936			
Gasoline	2,831,862	1,874,727	1,062,933	5,769,522	2,271,977	1,150,446	2,375,614	5,798,037
B/D	23,599	15,622	8,858	48,079	18,777	9,508	19,633	47,918
Crude	5,878,687	.....	.....	5,878,687	4,420,487	173,930	.....	4,594,417
B/D	48,989	.....	.....	48,989	36,533	1,437	.....	37,970
Fuel	7,930,532	844,781	329,658	9,104,971	6,766,394	164,973	121,079	7,052,446
B/D	66,088	7,040	2,747	75,875	55,920	1,363	1,001	58,284
All Others	982,920	767,572	191,185	1,941,677	640,217	102,869	581,814	1,324,900
B/D	8,191	6,397	1,593	16,181	5,291	851	4,808	10,950
Total	17,624,001	3,487,080	1,583,776	22,694,857	14,099,075	1,592,218	3,078,507	18,769,800
B/D	146,867	29,059	13,198	189,124	116,521	13,159	25,442	155,122

All data except April, 1937, are from U. S. Bureau of Mines.
*Final figures for April, 1937, are not available; however, it is believed that the given amounts will closely approximate the final data. Total offshore tanker shipments for March, 1937, amounted to 5,977,748 bbls., which figure is 1.60% or 94,008 bbls. more than the preliminary data previously given.
Offshore tanker shipments or exports are shipments to points outside the Pacific Coast territory.
Package and rail shipments from Pacific Coast territory to the above geographical areas (normally 3000-5000 B/D) are added to total offshore tanker shipments to determine total offshore shipments.

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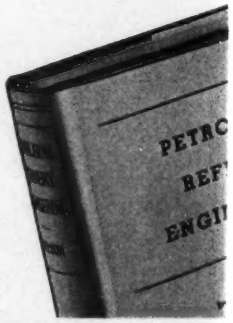

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Agency Recommends Cut In Output To Raise Crude Prices

Directors of Oil Producers Agency conclude that overproduction is sufficient reason to hold prices at present levels. Allowable remains same; Agency to exert effort to get production down to quota.

New tactics are being adopted by the operators of the state in an endeavor to secure an increase in crude prices. As has been pointed out in these columns several times in the recent past, the statistical position of the industry, with production running at 650,000 bbls. per day, practically precludes the possibility of an increase in crude prices, no matter how much the increase may be needed on the grounds of economic necessity due to rising costs of doing business.

After an exhaustive survey of statistics compiled during the past two years, coupled with a study of the current statistical situation, and a study of the projected conditions for the remainder of the current year, the board of directors of the Oil Producers Agency has recognized that the present overproduction is, of itself, sufficient reason for the maintaining of crude prices at levels certainly not higher than those at present obtaining, and has recommended that every effort be made to curtail production to the levels established by the umpire's office and the Central Committee.

The Agency feels that there is little or no hope for an increase in crude prices so long as production is so much greater than demand. Overproduction in the state today is in the neighborhood of 50,000 bbls. daily, and the Agency has determined that this burden upon the marketing companies makes it impossible for them to raise prices as long as it continues.

The directors of the Agency have concluded that all arguments that there is no justification for keeping the price of crude at present levels, in spite of the present amount of overproduction, are fallacious, and that the only course for the industry to adopt is that of getting production down to within reasonable distance of the figure set by the umpire's office, which has been kept, for June, at the May figure of 603,900 bbls.

The Central Committee's figure of 603,900 bbls. for June compares with the Bureau of Mines recommendation of 585,000 bbls. for California. The latter figure is California's share of a total recommendation of 3,366,000 bbls. for the entire nation, which is an increase of 32,100 bbls. over the recommendation for May.

In its analysis of the current situation, the Bureau's summary says: The daily average production of crude oil for June, 1937, estimated as required to meet the demand, is 3,366,000 bbls., or 33,100 more than the daily average estimated for May, 1937, and 359,800 more than the actual daily production of June, 1936.

Crude oil production during April and May averaged about 3,494,000 bbls. daily, the highest sustained rate ever recorded. During the period stocks of crude increased 6,774,000 bbls., of which 6,503,000 bbls. was in domestic grades. Consequently, the daily demand for domestic crude in the period was 3,308,000 bbls.

Motor Fuel

The domestic demand for motor fuel in June has been estimated as 48,500,000 bbls., or 9% more than the actual demand for June, 1936.

Exports for June have been estimated at 2,600,000 bbls., or 200,000 less than for May.

Crude

Natural-gasoline consumption at refineries is estimated as 5.4% of the total gasoline required, or 2,490,000 bbls. The yield of straight-run and cracked gasoline is estimated as 45.56%, which, applied to the estimated straight-run and cracked gasoline production of 43,610,000 bbls., gives 95,930,000 bbls. as the crude required at refineries.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Question As To Best Bidder On Tidelands Puzzling

Department of Finance preparing forms for bids; questionnaires. Welsh and O'Donnell bills also before governor, and might supersede Olson bill.

With the State Department of Finance preparing notices to be published as a preliminary to bids for the parcels fronting Huntington Beach, pursuant to the terms of the Olson bill, two other tideland drilling bills are before Governor Merriam for his signature, either one of which, if signed, will supersede the Olson bill.

The Welsh bill follows, in general, the Olson bill, except that it provides for a flat 20% royalty, the successful bidder to be determined by the amount offered as a bonus. The bill also permits drilling from the tidelands or the uplands, and would permit one bidder to bid for all the 11 parcels. In the latter event, it is possible for one company to develop the whole district, if its offered bonus is greater than the total bonuses offered by all other bidders.

The O'Donnell bill, also before the Governor, sets up a schedule of royalties starting with 30% for production of 200 bbls. or more; 40% for production of 1000 bbls. or more; 50% for production of 2000 bbls. or any greater amount. This bill also sets up a State Oil & Gas Commission to administer the act, consisting of the Director of Finance, the Director of Natural Resources, and the State Comptroller.

At present, the Department of Finance is wrestling with the problem of how to determine the highest bidder, under the terms of the Olson bill, in the event that production of less than 200 bbls. is obtained. For example, one bidder might bid 15% royalty up to the first 100 bbls., with 10% for production from that to 199, while another bidder might bid 10% on the first 100 bbls. with 15% from that level to 199. In such a case, who would be considered to have the highest bid?

The procedure, under the Olson bill, calls for the publishing of notices that bids will be accepted by the state for the parcels in question, whereupon interested parties are to get questionnaires from the Department of Finance to determine whether they can qualify under the bill. If so, they are notified, and may submit their bids.

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Aubert Chairman Of A.P.I. Production Division

L. L. Aubert

L. L. Aubert, of Bankline Oil Co., Los Angeles, has been elected 1937-8 chairman of the Pacific Coast District of the A.P.I. Division of Production. W. G. Corey, of Pacific Gear & Tool Works, Los Angeles, is treasurer, and D. S. Kilgour, of California Oil & Gas Association, Los Angeles, is secretary.

The new vice chairmen are: Los Angeles Basin, Howard C. Pyle, Union Oil Co., of California, Los Angeles; Coastal District, W. L. Bagby, Shell Oil Co., Ventura, and San Joaquin Valley, J. H. Sargent, Kettleman North Dome Assn., Avenal, Calif.

W. L. McLaine, of General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles, is the new chairman of the District Advisory Committee. Following are members:

Committee Members

L. A. Cranston, Honolulu Oil Corp., San Francisco; W. N. Lacey, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; H. F. Owen, Ethel D. Co., Maricopa; R. L. Patterson, United States Geodetic Survey, Taft; L. C. Uren, University of California, Berkeley; and the following from Los Angeles:

Bruce Barkis, Lane-Wells Co.; A. H. Bell, Continental Oil Co.; Elmer Bolton, The Ohio Oil Co.; H. S. Cole, Jr., The Texas Co.; and Dana Hogan, Hogan Petroleum Co.

Also Joseph Jensen, Tide Water Associated Oil Co.; L. B. Little, Standard Oil Co. of California; H. M. Macomber, Pacific Western Oil Co.; F. E. Rheem, Shell Oil Co., William Reinhardt, Union Pacific Railway; A. C. Rubel, Union Oil Co., of California; R. E. Stearns, Universal Consolidated Oil Co.; A. E. Wallace, Western Gulf Oil Co., and W. C. Whaley, Barnsdall Oil Co.

Walton New Director Of Emsco Derrick

G. W. Walton

George W. "Jack" Walton, recently transferred from the Dallas office to the home office of the Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co. in Los Angeles, has been elected to the board of directors of the company. He will continue as sales manager, Mid-Continent Machinery Division, and will work with the engineering department on new developments particularly pertaining to the Mid-Continent, devoting a portion of his time to the Los Angeles office and the rest to the various Mid-Continent fields.

Mr. Walton joined Emsco 10 years ago as district manager of the Machinery and Derrick Division, being stationed in Tulsa, Okla. After four years in Tulsa he was transferred to the Dallas office of the company, where he has remained until his recent move. Mr. Walton has had a wide experience in both domestic and foreign fields.

Cumming Appointed Shell Refinery Manager

E. D. Cumming

Appointment of E. D. Cumming as manager of Shell Oil Co.'s refinery at Martinez, California, has been announced.

Mr. Cumming, a native of Alabama, received his technical education at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and has had wide experience in the oil business. He joined the Shell staff in 1923 as a fireman in Los Angeles, working up from the bottom until he became technical assistant in the head office manufacturing department in San Francisco. In 1935 he was appointed assistant refinery manager at Dominguez refinery, and the following year went to Wilmington refinery in the same capacity. Recently he has been acting as technical assistant in the head office.

Mr. Cumming's appointment is effective May 15th.

Williams Represents Globe In Valley

C. L. Reese, sales manager for Globe Oil Tools, has announced the appointment of A. B. Williams as manager of the San Joaquin Valley Division of the company. For the past nine years Mr. Williams has been connected with Globe Oil Tools.

Recent changes in the sales personnel of General Petroleum Corp. affected these men. From left to right they are: Lloyd Bayly, C. H. Wartman, J. A. McClure, Don Dawson, and W. B. Curtis.

General Petroleum Realigns Sales Personnel

A. H. DeFriest, vice president and general sales manager of General Petroleum Corp., recently announced a number of personnel changes and promotions, affecting all Pacific Coast divisions of the company.

Assuming direction of the greatly increased activities of the marketing department in the state of Washington and the Alaskan Peninsula, Don Dawson has left Los Angeles to become general manager of the Washington Division, with headquarters in Seattle.

Assuming the post of general manager of the Southern California division is C. H. Wartman, who joined this division of the company in its real estate department in 1930. Previous to this he had been a distributor for General in Arizona.

Moving to Los Angeles from Seattle to assume the position of sales promotion and advertising manager, to direct all such activities throughout the company's entire marketing area, is Lloyd Bayly, more recently general manager in Washington. He has been with G. P. since 1925.

To administer the company's controlled service stations up and down the coast, J. A. McClure has moved to the home office in Los Angeles, having been advanced from the management of stations in Northern California. Mr. McClure, who joined G. P. in February, 1936, has a background of 20 years' experience in the petroleum industry. He previously held managerial posts with oil companies of the Socony-Vacuum organization in Kansas City, Chicago and Dallas.

W. B. Curtis, of Los Angeles, who has been with General Petroleum since 1924, is the new manager of controlled service stations in Southern California and Arizona, the largest and most important retail field embraced within the company's scope.

F. C. Meunier, formerly with the company in Los Angeles, and more recently Washington division lubricants engineer, has been made sales manager in the Oregon division.

Other promotions affecting Los Angeles men include the appointment of C. H. Harger as division lubricants engineer in Northern California, with headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Harger recently served as senior salesman in Los Angeles.

The newly created post of Northern California division dealer salesman goes to L. A. McNair of Los Angeles. Mr. McNair has been with the company since 1930.

Succeeding Mr. McClure in charge of service station operations in Northern California is E. Neubauer, who has served as manager of merchandising and training in that portion of the state since October, 1934. He started with General in 1929, at Vernon, and has successively served as refinery worker, storekeeper, clerk, service station manager and service station supervisor.

E. E. Mullen has been transferred from San Francisco to the position of assistant sales manager of the Oregon division, with headquarters in Portland. He first became associated with General in Portland, as a clerk, in 1925.

Appointed assistant sales manager of the Northern California division is R. B. Powell, until recently serving as assistant to Mr. Mullen in that department. Mr. Powell's service dates from July, 1931, when he was employed as district accountant in Santa Rosa.

The Washington division of the company, of which Don Dawson has now assumed charge, has established a new Eastern Washington district, with offices in Spokane. Appointed to the newly created post of manager of this district is C. G. Walker of Portland.

O. H. Ford, of Portland, who became associated with General in that city twelve years ago and has worked in the company's Oregon division continuously since that time, has been appointed district manager of the Central Oregon district, with headquarters in Eugene.

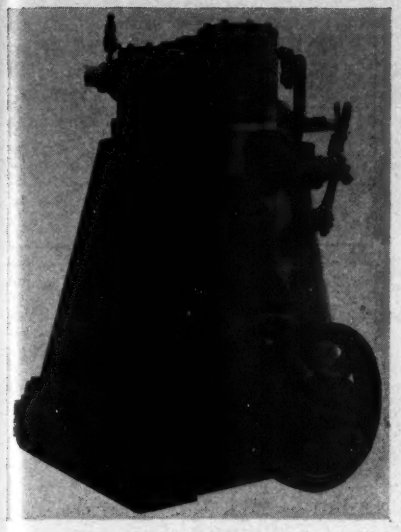
To the post of Washington division lubricants engineer, left vacant through the advancement of F. C. Meunier, the company has appointed P. F. Toman. Mr. Toman has served General Petroleum Corporation since September, 1934, first as salesman at Olympia and more recently as industrial salesman at Tacoma.

Roberts Now With Sperry-Sun Surveyors

Dwight C. (Pop) Roberts

Dwight C. (Pop) Roberts has been made a sales representative for Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Co., with headquarters at the Long Beach office. Mr. Roberts was formerly with Alexander Anderson, Inc.

Gardner-Denver Makes Vertical Drilling Engine



As an entirely new product with the company, Gardner-Denver is manufacturing vertical twin cylinder steam drilling engines.

The engine is suitable for driving the rotary table directly, at the same time having sufficient power to serve as a standby for driving the draw works. The engine is also suitable for driving a mud pump, by means of "V" belts, flat belt or chain drive.

Engine is reversible and is of the adjustable cut-off type. Cut-off is adjusted manually and is easily set to meet load requirements. Steam valves are of the inside admission piston valve type; light, balanced and easy to reverse. The valves are tight under high pressures and with superheated steam. The steam cylinders are insulated with mineral wool which is covered by sheet steel.

Each end of each cylinder is equipped with an automatic dump valve. These valves protect the engine against damage by automatically relieving the cylinders of accumulated water.

All moving parts of the engine are completely enclosed as a protection against dust and dirt, and are flood lubricated by means of a combination splash and pump system. In addition to the oil splashed on the moving parts by the crankshaft counterweights, a rotary oil pump furnishes additional lubricant to the crossheads and pins, crosshead guides and crank pins. Steam cylinders and steam valves are lubricated by a mechanical force feed lubricator.

The forged steel crankshaft is of the two throw center crank type with cranks at 90°. Shaft is supported by two double-row Timken tapered roller bearings. Shaft projects beyond each side of the frame; drive may be taken from either side.

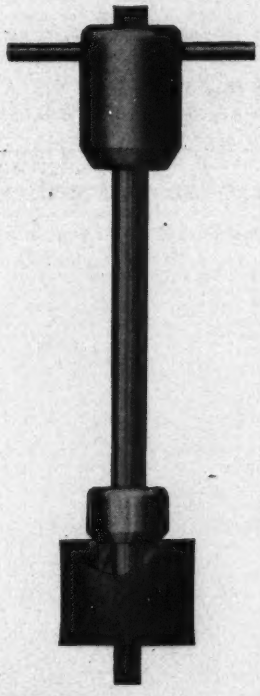
Connecting rods are of the marine type with ribbon type steel backed babbit lined crankpin bearings, and bronze bushings for crosshead pins.

Crossheads are of alloy cast steel, fitted top and bottom with lead-bronze shoes which are adjustable by means of shims.

Piston rod stuffing boxes are fitted with metallic packing of the floating ring type which prevents steam leakage and reduces rod wear.

Oil stop heads are fitted with metallic packing to prevent leakage of lubricating oil from the crankcase. Provision is made to keep condensate from steam cylinders out of the crankcase.

Oil Well Manufacturing Announces Piston Knocker



Oil Well Manufacturing Corp., Los Angeles, announces the Red Devil Piston Knocker which is said to remove stuck tapered type pistons quickly and easily without the damage to pistons and piston rods caused by the old-fashioned sledge-hammer method of piston removal. The tool is made of forged steel and will last indefinitely, according to the manufacturer.

Globe Develops New Rock Bit Design

The Globe Type H Roller Bit features strength and compactness, and sets a new standard for rock bit construction, inasmuch as the great rigidity and strength obtained could not be secured by conventional assembly methods. Heretofore, roller bit designers have made use of a center yoke piece, comprising the inner supports for the gauge cutters and the center support for the long inside cutters, and this inner yoke assembly has been held in place by the cutter pins from the four fingers on the circumference of the bit body. In the new Type H Roller Bit this "floating" yoke has been done away with by making the inner supports on the gauge cutters integral with the body, and by fastening the center support for the inside cutters directly into the bit body by a threaded member. Thus, instead of all of the load on the cutters being carried by the four outside fingers only, as in conventional designs, each of the inside, as well as the outside, members contribute their share to the support of the cutter, giving a much stronger and more rigid assembly.

The cutters are generously hard faced and are shaped to cut a high center in the bottom of the hole, thus guiding the bit and keeping the hole straight.

Republic Issues Booklet

A new booklet dealing with sheet metal is being distributed by Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

Entitled "The Path to Sheet Metal Permanence," this 20-page booklet contains more than 60 photographs depicting many uses for sheet metal in a wide variety of applications.

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Los Angeles, Calif.
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SEE ME to have your leases and other papers validated or copied. Information on Oil Leases. Prices Reasonable.
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GRAYDON OLIVER
PETROLEUM ENGINEER
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Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 3696

AUDITS - TAXES - SYSTEMS
GEO. J. COLE
Certified Public Accountant
408 South Spring Street (Room 1007)
TRinity 4055

Cajalco Starts Wildcat East Of Edison Area

Cajalco Oil Co. of Los Angeles is drilling a wildcat in the Bena area about three miles east of Edison. The well is located in the ne¼ of sec. 9, 30-30 on the 160-acre Brown-Pallette lease. It is understood that a total of approximately 2300 acres is under lease in the area.

Wood-Callahan Takes Edison Community Lease

Community leases totaling approximately 100 acres have been acquired by Wood-Callahan Oil Co. in Edison in sec. 21, 30-29. The property embraces Lots Nos. 4 to 13, inclusive, and Lot 22. Operations are scheduled to get under way within 90 days, the first well to be drilled on Lot 10. The lease is northwest of the company's 40-acre Bauer parcel on which are three producing wells, and south of its Magoffin 20-acre lease on which is one producer.

Classified Advertisements

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

Small type: 50c per line per insertion. Count six words to a line. Minimum charge $2.00. All classified advertising payable in advance. Four consecutive insertions at price of three, if copy does not change.

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Not responsible for more than one incorrect insertion.

WATER DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEED

Water surveying service. David Romey, Phone Wilmington 1414, 507 Broad Ave., Wilmington, Calif. tf

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Reconditioned or new heat exchangers, stills, fractionators, absorbers, condensers, at cut prices. Plants designed any size for any use. W. F. Pyne, 909 S. Ardmore Ave., Los Angeles. DRexel 1412. tf

SCOUT REPORTS

NEW MEXICO LEASEHOLDERS: For reliable information on New Mexico developments take my weekly scout report. W. S. Patterson, Santa Fe, N. M.

CONTACT MAN

WANTED: Graduate Petroleum Engineer—several years California field experience. Geophysical experience preferable. Position with oil field service organization. Write application to Box 92, care California Oil World. 6-5

KERN COUNTY OIL LAND

PROVEN, Shallow, Low Cost Production. Will sell interest in 300 acres. Six producing wells, buyer must be able to finance future development. Possible 500 bbls. per day over long period of years. No promotion. See owner only. P. O. Box 407, E. W. Keeley, Bakersfield, California. 6-5

Signal Oil Abandons Wildcat Near Bakersfield

The wildcat test of the Signal Oil & Gas Co., K.C.L. No. 1 located in the Godsford area south of Bakersfield, about eight miles east of Ten Section, on sec. 21, 30-27, has been abandoned. The well was drilled to a total depth of 8505 ft.

OIL PROPERTY & OFFICE MGR.

We are equipped to serve oil concerns with downtown office, phone, secretarial work, oil property management and bookkeeping services. References. Tel. TU. 8405, E. C. Maeder, 204 Pac. Natl. Bldg., L. A. June 5.

OIL PROPERTIES WANTED

Proven and prospective leases, fee lands and royalties bought and sold. Owners mail information to Lon V. Smith, 542 S. Lorraine Blvd., Los Angeles, California. 6-5f

MAPS

Large map of Los Angeles Basin oil fields and map showing all California oil fields. Price $15.00 each on paper and $20 each on cloth. Individual state oil and gas maps of Mid-Continent and Rocky Mountain regions. Maps show geological cross sections at base. These maps indicate wells drilling, wells producing and abandoned, with depths.
All maps revised up to date of purchase.
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